

'Stall, Stall,' Computerized Voice Warned Pilots Before Crash

By Richard Wilkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The pilots of the Northwest Airlines jetliner that crashed in Detroit on Sunday evidently had no indication of trouble until a computer voice intoning "stall, stall" told them they were flying too slowly, according to investigators.

The officials said the cockpit voice recorder, recovered from the wreckage, showed that the flight crew was calmly participating in the normal takeoff routine until a warning buzzer sounded, followed by the automated voice, the sources said.

The stall warning sounded again, followed by an expletive from one of the two pilots, two more stall warnings and the loud banging of the crash.

A stall occurs when a plane's speed drops too low to keep it in the air. The airflow over the wings is insufficient to provide the required lifting force, and the craft falls out of control.

Witnesses said the jetliner had appeared to have difficulty gaining altitude from the start. It staggered to a height of about 400 feet (120 meters), they said, then plunged, striking a light post in a parking lot, hitting a car rental office and several dozen cars, and then crashing through a railroad trestle and a highway overpass.

At least 154 people were killed. The authorities said Tuesday that a

4-year-old girl found badly burned in the wreckage was the sole survivor.

One highly placed official said he expected that much of the essential data needed to explain what had caused the crash would be obtained in a day or so from a second recording device recovered from the plane, the flight data recorder.

It is an advanced instrument that records information on 80 aspects of the plane's performance, including moment-by-moment readings on such things as the power output of each engine, speed, altitude and movement of flight controls.

John K. Lauber, a member of the National Transportation Safety Board, said at a briefing Monday night in Detroit that there was no immediate evidence that any parts of either of the Pratt & Whitney JT8D-200 engines had penetrated their outer covers. Nor was there any evidence of a fire in flight in either of the engines, he said.

A government expert suggested that if failure of an engine had touched off the emergency, the crew might well have reported engine trouble to the airport tower. But initial indications were that no such message had been sent.

An industry official close to the inquiry said a preliminary examination showed that the engines "appeared to have been rotating at impact."

However, a government source quoted an engine expert as saying

For Airline, New Problem

United Press International

PHOENIX, Arizona — A Northwest Airlines plane bound for Detroit and carrying relatives of victims of Northwest's ill-fated Flight 255 developed mechanical problems before takeoff, causing a three-hour delay, officials said.

Northwest Flight 252, scheduled to leave Phoenix's Sky Harbor International Airport at 8:50 A.M. Monday, was beginning its taxi when the pilot slowed down and returned the Boeing 727-200 to the gate, said Rick Martinez, an airport spokesman.

The aircraft, carrying 26 relatives of passengers killed in Sunday's crash of a Northwest MD-80, had a faulty regulator on the hydraulic system, Mr. Martinez said. He said that the regulator was replaced and that the flight left at 12:45 P.M.

Flight 255, which crashed just after takeoff, was bound for Phoenix and Orange County, California.

when he was examining the engines. "That one doesn't look as though it was producing a lot of power."

Previous Problems on Jet
The Federal Aviation Administration said Tuesday that the Northwest jet had had engine problems that required pilots to turn back at least three times in two years. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Two of the incidents involved turbine blade failures and necessitated replacement of the engines, while a third involved an oil pressure problem. FAA records showed, in each case, the McDonnell Douglas MD-80 landed safely.

The FAA said the plane was a relatively new one and had been bought by Republic Airlines in December 1982 before that company merged with Northwest.

The records show a total of eight incidents affecting the plane since December 1982, including the three failures in the Pratt & Whitney JT8D-200 engines.

The JT8D-200s were the subject of federal air safety warnings earlier this year after episodes of failures at three other airlines.

The other problems with the plane that crashed Sunday involved a tire blowout, a landing gear sensor, cabin oxygen masks and erroneous cockpit warning light indicators.

The FAA "service difficulty"

records do not indicate how long the two engines on the plane had been installed.

Indeed, a Northwest spokesman, Redmond Tyler, said that after one incident the affected engine was replaced, repaired and used elsewhere.

"The first engine may be on another airplane somewhere else in the world," he said. "You cannot think of an airplane and its engine as a continuing unit."

Records at the FAA's Aeronautical Center in Oklahoma City showed that a blade failure in the plane's left engine caused the pilots to return to Minneapolis in November 1985. A similar failure in the right engine forced the plane to return to San Francisco in April 1986. Indications of inadequate oil pressure in the right engine prompted the pilots to turn back to Memphis, Tennessee, in January 1987.

The National Transportation Safety Board urged in April that the government require inspections of the more than 800 JT8D-200 engines in the United States because of several engine breakups during flight.

The inspections were warranted "because the potential for an uncontained engine failure and possible airplane damage exists," the safety board wrote the FAA.

The FAA told airlines last month that it would require that the engines undergo radioscopic inspection

because of concerns that grew out of the safety board findings. Pratt & Whitney had already sent service bulletins to the airlines in June and July urging similar inspections.

Eunice Burnham, a Northwest spokeswoman, said the inspections prompted by the safety board findings "had been done and corrections had been made prior to any suggestion by the FAA."

A Pratt & Whitney spokesman, Ed Cowles, defended the JT8D-200 engines as having had "an outstanding safety record."

The safety board warnings came after investigators looked into a failure of one of the engines during an American Airlines flight. The engine lost power, was turned off and the plane landed on one engine. A 1½-inch-by-15-inch (3.8-by-38 centimeter) tear was later found in the failed engine's outer skin.

Two similar incidents involving the JT8D-200 engines occurred in December, and another occurred in March 1985. In all cases the planes, which are designed to fly on one engine, landed safely.

The safety board said that in all four incidents the engine damage was caused when a series of locking pins broke inside the engine, allowing a vane cluster to come loose and cut through the engine skin.

In all, there are more than 9,000 JT8D engines in use by U.S. airlines and several thousand more by foreign carriers.

WORLD BRIEFS

Danish Leader Calls Election Sept. 8

COPENHAGEN (Reuters) — Prime Minister Poul Schluter told a special session of the Folketing on Tuesday that he was calling a general parliamentary election for Sept. 8, four months ahead of schedule.

"It is important for the economy and for the people," he said, "that there should not be uncertainty for any longer than necessary about who should have governmental responsibility and which policies should be followed in the coming years." Mr. Schluter's center-right coalition government took power in 1982 and was re-elected in 1984.

Political commentators said that the early election might help the government. Many economists have predicted an economic downturn with rising unemployment toward the end of the year.



Poul Schluter

U.S. Boycotts Norwegian Arms Maker

OSLO (Reuters) — The United States has said it will not accept contracts from the Norwegian state arms company until a quarrel over the sale of sensitive high-technology to the Soviet Union is resolved. The move could spell bankruptcy for the troubled arms maker.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said Norway was informed of the Pentagon's decision late last week.

Earlier this year, a police investigation disclosed that Kongsberg Vapenfabrikk had sold computer equipment to the Soviet Union in breach of Western export restrictions. The technology allowed Moscow to make almost silent submarine propellers. The sales, made in 1982 and 1983 in conjunction with milling machines sold by Toshiba Machine Co. of Japan, sparked outrage in Washington and led to a Senate vote to ban all trading with Kongsberg and Toshiba.

Warsaw Files Charges in 2 Spy Cases

WARSAW (Reuters) — Two Polish journalists and two Danes have been charged in separate cases with spying, and could face the death penalty if convicted, the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said Tuesday.

Mr. Urban said Mariusz Dąbysz, 46, and Tadeusz Podwysocki, 36, in the official government daily Rzeczpospolita, were accused of having supplied foreign intelligence services with information on Polish-Soviet economic ties, underground movements and church-state relations. He said their motive was personal profit.

Military prosecutors also filed formal espionage charges against Jan Elekacz, 36, a businessman, and Niels Henningsen, 23, a student, Mr. Urban said. The two arrived from Copenhagen on April 18 and were arrested the same day outside the military airport at Koszalin, on the Baltic Sea, where officials said they took photographs.

Venezuela-Colombia Dispute Flares

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — Venezuela has strengthened its military presence along its border with Colombia amid increased tensions between the two countries, Colombian news media have reported.

Caracas radio in Colombia said Monday that the Venezuelan National Guard had set a deadline of Tuesday afternoon for Venezuelans visiting Colombia to return home. There were reports that Caracas had dispatched F-16 jet fighters to the border area.

Colombian political parties and the news media called on President Virgilio Barco Vargas to ask the World Court or the Vatican to mediate the dispute, which involves territorial waters of the Gulf of Venezuela, which are rich in oil and minerals. The long-standing conflict flared up Aug. 9 when a Colombian patrol boat reportedly entered Venezuelan waters.

U.S. Man Pleads Guilty to 24 Killings

CINCINNATI (UPI) — A hospital orderly who reportedly conspired to kill 44 persons pleaded guilty Tuesday to 24 counts of murder. A prosecutor said Donald Harvey, 35, killed the patients because it was his way of relieving physical tension.

Mr. Harvey pleaded guilty after murder indictments against him were announced. Judge William Matthews sentenced him to three consecutive life terms without possibility of parole.

The indictments included one count of murder on which he had been indicted in April and 23 additional counts handed up Tuesday. Mr. Harvey also pleaded guilty to four counts of attempted aggravated murder and one count of felonious assault.

Afghan Rebel Positions Bombarded

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Soviet planes and artillery have mounted a bombardment north of Kabul in an attempt to drive Afghan guerrillas from the Shomali basin, Western diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The sources said the booming and muzzle flashes at night were the most intense evidence of war near Kabul in the past two years. Various sources have reported increased guerrilla activity on all sides of the Afghan capital in recent weeks.

Meanwhile, diplomatic and guerrilla sources said the heaviest fighting of the war, centered around the southeastern provincial capital of Kandahar, has slackened after two months of a costly campaign to drive guerrillas from the suburbs. Diplomatic sources said the insurgents still occupy the areas of Arghandab to the northwest and Malajat to the south.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Spain Advises, 'Be Nice to Tourists'

MADRID (AP) — Spain is promoting smiles as well as sun and sea in an effort to revive the United States as the world's No. 1 tourist market. "Be nice to tourists, because Spain is synonymous with nice," government advertisements say. "A smile is your contribution."

The ad campaign seeks to remind Spaniards that tourism is the country's top industry and main source of foreign currency. Tourism revenue represents 10 percent of Spanish goods and services in the gross national product, paying for much of the country's imports. Last year Spain came close to surpassing U.S. tourism revenue of \$12.9 billion.

A KLM passenger flight from Vienna to Amsterdam on Thursday carried more than 3,000 pounds (1,350 kilograms) of a type of dynamite fuse that is illegal as air cargo, an airline spokesman said Monday. Government inspectors discovered the shipment Friday in mislabeled cases bound for Tanzania.

The Chinese National Tourist Administration said Monday that passengers in the country's tourist industry will be fined or punished if they accept tips or sales commissions.

Police approaching New York have been told to be alert for a phantom radio operator who gave false landing instructions to an airplane heading for La Guardia Airport last week. Aviation officials added that the pilot did not hear the voice on his frequency and made a safe landing.

British Link Arms Cache To the PLO

By Francis X. Clines

LONDON — Scotland Yard detectives believe that a large cache of arms and explosives discovered in an investigation into the shooting of an Arab political cartoonist was intended for a Palestine Liberation Organization terror campaign in Europe.

The cache, including 68 pounds (31 kilograms) of military explosives, was found by detectives searching for the gunman who assaulted Ali Naji Awad al-Adhami, the Palestinian satirist, who has been on a life-support machine since being critically wounded here July 22.

Various Middle Eastern factions and individuals have been cited in speculation as possible suspects in the shooting, since Mr. Adhami has a reputation as a scathing and wide-ranging satirist who spared no one in his work. He is considered the highest paid and most feared political cartoonist in the Arab world.

But Scotland Yard detectives said that they had come to suspect that PLO supporters were the perpetrators and that links to Libyan and Iranian extremists were considered unlikely.

Rather, they now theorize that the bomb-making equipment, grenades and assault rifles found in a private home were being stored by PLO guerrillas for attacks around Europe, according to a Scotland Yard spokesman. Detectives would offer no specific details on possible targets.

The police said they had arrested Ismail Hassan Sowat, described as a 28-year-old university researcher who has been living in England for three years. The raid on an apartment in Hull was made Aug. 12, but the police delayed announcing the results while they pursued leads in the investigation.

Mr. Adhami, who was shot at point-blank range on a London street, had been acid in depicting PLO leaders as hypocritical, limousine-riding jet-setters. He dubbed Yasser Arafat, the group's leader, "Abu Shafayat," or Father of the Lips, for his fondness for posing a gentle leader given to kissing children in front of photographers.

The PLO has denied involvement in the shooting.

The police said the arms cache included four AK-47 assault rifles and ammunition, seven hand grenades and bomb-making equipment. Detonators were found, along with the plastic explosive Semtex, the Czechoslovak-made military high explosive that is favored by Arab extremists, according to Scotland Yard.

Mr. Adhami, 42, has been listed in critical condition since the shooting, which occurred on a street outside the offices of Al-Qabas International, a Kuwaiti newspaper that publishes his cartoons.

He was forced to leave Kuwait in 1985, reportedly after receiving death threats from the PLO.



MONSOON IN BANGLADESH — Survivors of floods that have killed more than 400 people line up at a relief camp for their ration of rice and wheat that is handed out once a day. The floods are among the worst in 40 years.

Mine Talks Break Down in South Africa

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — Talks on ending widespread strike violence broke down Tuesday when black labor leaders heard a report of shootings at a gold mine and walked out, a spokesman said.

A spokesman for the Anglo American Corp. said that leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers walked out after local union officials reported that seven strikers were shot and wounded by policemen at a gold mine in the Orange Free State.

"It is with considerable regret that we announce we failed to reach agreement on proposals to end violence on our mines," Bobby Godsell, the company's industrial relations manager, said at a news conference.

The union said that seven miners were injured at the President Steyn gold mine, 180 miles (290 kilometers) south of Johannesburg, when the police fired rubber bullets at miners.

Anglo American said the union's general secretary, Cyril Ramaphosa, heard of the incident during the discussions.

"Mr. Ramaphosa indicated that the talks we were having were futile because violence was continuing," Mr. Godsell said.

The discussions, which started Monday, were called to find a way to halt violence connected with a strike by an estimated 335,000 black miners.

Two miners have been killed since the strike began Aug. 9.

At least 300 more have been injured in clashes between striking and nonstriking workers and with mine security guards since the strike began in support of demands for a wage increase of 30 percent.

Mine owners held off on threatened dismissals Tuesday at the first of several marginal mines that could be closed because of strike-related production losses, officials said.

Independent labor analysts estimate the first week of the strike cost the industry about \$45 million in potential profits.

Gold mining and related industries constitute the underpinning of the South African economy and account for about 70 percent of foreign earnings.

Anglo American had warned of shutdowns as of Monday if the strike continued, but a spokesman said Tuesday that the deadline was extended to Wednesday.

"However, if employees are not back at work tomorrow morning at Landau their contracts will be terminated," the spokesman said.

Anglo American is the mining industry's largest employer, with some 40 percent of South Africa's 550,000 black mineworkers, and has been more heavily affected than the other four major companies.

(UPI, Reuters)

An Ancient 'Mona Lisa' Is Unearthed in Israel

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — An American-Israeli archaeological team has discovered, in excellent condition, a 1,700-year-old mosaic that includes the stunning portrait of a woman who is being called "a Mona Lisa of Roman Palestine."

The 54-square-foot (5-square-meter) mosaic was discovered in an excavation of the ancient city of Sepphoris, near Nazareth in northern Israel.

When rumor of the mosaic spread two weeks ago, some 100 days after the discovery, several thousand Israeli tourists and amateur archaeologists flocked to the site.

The mosaic has since been reburied under two tons of sand and will remain covered while the archaeologists and the Israeli government's parks and antiquities authorities decide whether to extract it for display in a museum or have it preserved for viewing at the site.

It depicts, among other things, a woman of "unusual and haunting beauty," said Eric Meyers, an archaeologist from Duke University who was one of the directors of the dig.

"She is a Mona Lisa of Roman Palestine," Mr. Meyers said.

Other leaders of the excavation were Carol Meyers, also a

member of the faculty at Duke, and Ehud Netzer, an archaeologist from Hebrew University.

Experts from the Israel Museum and the Israeli government's Department of Antiquities who viewed the mosaic remarked that its outstanding state of preservation and fine artistic level "establish it as one of the premier examples of mosaic art in Israel, if not the entire Levant," Mr. Meyers added.

The mosaic, said to date from the late third or early fourth century, was discovered in a large public building at Sepphoris, which was the capital of Galilee in Roman times and had a mixed population of Jews, Roman pagans and Christians.

It was during the last days of this summer's digging at Sepphoris that the archaeologists uncovered the floor of a large central room in the building. The mosaic panel, part of the floor, was found to be 75 percent intact.

It consists of 15 separate scenes, probably all depicting the life of Dionysus, the god of wine and revelry in classical mythology.

The mosaic was rendered with extremely small tiles and a large spectrum of colors by a very skilled artisan, Mr. Meyers said.

Hyundai, which operates 14 fac-

KOREA: Mediation Produces Compromise at Hyundai

(Continued from Page 1)

were present at the talks Tuesday night.

The agreement demonstrates a new government attitude toward labor disputes and a switch away from its pro-management stance. In the Hyundai case the government effectively endorsed several of the workers' demands.

As the protests at Hyundai continued Tuesday morning, President Chun Doo Hwan summoned labor-related ministers and told them to draw up plans to settle the ongoing labor disputes. He said that disputes should be settled between workers and management, but warned against "impure elements" that he said were behind some of the unrest.

The Hyundai Motor plant, which employs about 70,000 people in Ulsan alone, offered its employees an average 3.2-percent wage increase in March compared to a nationwide average of more than 7 percent, workers said Tuesday. The group reported sales of \$14 billion in 1985.

While Hyundai has long been celebrated for its loyal and disciplined workforce, labor analysts note that it is also well-known as being one of the toughest employers in the country.

The Hyundai plant began after the management locked out workers from six factories, including Hyundai Heavy Industries, the group's shipyard, its electrical engineering plant and its engine manufacturing factory.

where the Excel automobile is produced, has been shut for several days because of labor disputes at parts suppliers. On Monday workers battled police as they tried to protest in Ulsan.

The protest appeared to be escalating Tuesday morning as about 40,000 workers gathered in front of the Hyundai complex. Led by workers riding on fire engines, forklifts and dump trucks, Hyundai employees marched to the hills of Ulsan and down main streets.

In the afternoon workers listened to speeches by protest leaders.

At 9:40 P.M., the deputy labor minister arrived at the stadium and outlined the compromise offer to workers from the workers. Most left for home.

The Hyundai Motor plant,

Saudi Envoy Dies in Iran

Reuters

LONDON — A Saudi diplomat died Monday night from injuries sustained when his country's embassy in Tehran was ransacked by protesters after Iranian pilgrims died in violence in Mecca last month, the Saudi Press Agency said.

The agency, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp., quoted "responsible sources" at the Saudi Foreign Ministry as saying that "procrastination and delay" by Iran had prevented the transfer of the diplomat, Mousaad al-Ghamdi, for treatment in a Saudi hospital.

Mr. Ghamdi was injured when he fell out of a window as demonstrators took over the embassy, contending that Saudi Arabia was responsible for the violence in Mecca on July 31. Hundreds of people, mostly Iranians, were killed.

Israel and Soviet Set Regular Talks

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Israel and the Soviet Union have agreed to set up regular political contacts, Israeli officials said Tuesday. They described the move as a possible step toward removing diplomatic ties broken 20 years ago.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said he probably would meet with his Soviet counterpart, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, next month in New York, where both are to address the United Nations General Assembly.

Nimrod Novick, a Peres aide, said the decision followed a 10-hour meeting between him and Vladimir Tarasov, a Soviet Middle East expert, last weekend in Bonn.

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U.S. Instructs Its Envoys to Cite Concern On Latin Pact

By Neil A. Lewis
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior U.S. envoys to the five Central American nations have been told they should convey Washington's deep concern about the regional peace plan adopted Aug. 7 in Guatemala, Reagan administration officials said.

The principal concern, officials said Monday, centers on U.S. distrust of the Nicaraguan government and whether it would abide by any agreement it makes.

"We don't think any of these people need to be convinced that the Sandinistas cannot be trusted," a State Department official said.

Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, led the discussion Monday as more than 30 officials analyzed the accord.

Mr. Abrams has described the accord as "more a preliminary agreement than a final peace treaty" and has cautioned that it contains many ambiguities.

But even as administration officials repeated their warning that the plan adopted by Central American leaders might help the Sandinista government, there were signs Monday that the plan had also caused problems for the Nicaraguan government.

Diplomats said President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua recently telephoned President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica, the principal architect of the peace proposal, to explain why he traveled to Havana immediately after the accord was signed.

The diplomats said Mr. Ortega had complained that he had to get the approval of President Fidel Castro to ward off pressures from hard-liners in his own government.

"He said his purpose was to strengthen his internal position," said one official.

Mr. Ortega was also seeking Mr. Castro's agreement to withdraw Cuban forces from Nicaragua to comply with the accord's provisions that all foreign forces eventually be withdrawn from the region, the official said.

After the Ortega-Castro meeting, a communiqué was issued in which Cuba expressed its support for the Guatemala plan.

The Reagan administration, which had earlier offered its own peace plan for the region, has been forced to confront instead the accord that was signed by Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador.

The administration is making an intense diplomatic effort to assess the accord and to shape it to its liking.

The envoys are to return to their postings on Tuesday to relay the U.S. concerns before the foreign ministers of the five countries confer the next day in San Salvador.

De Andrade, Brazil Poet, Dies at 84

The Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO — Carlos Drummond de Andrade, 84, a poet who was a leader of the modernist movement in Brazil, died Monday after a heart attack.

Mr. Drummond de Andrade was considered Brazil's most important contemporary poet. He was known as the first poet to use a contemporary and specifically Brazilian language, breaking with the restraints of Portuguese classical literature.

But despite his insistence on using contemporary language and metaphors, Mr. Drummond de Andrade also insisted on the need for a vision of the past, arguing in one of his many journalistic articles in Brazilian publications that "man can't escape his past."

Mr. Drummond de Andrade's work was translated into at least six languages and his collections were published in Spain, Argentina, Chile, Cuba, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, the United States, Sweden, Britain and France, among other countries.

Danielle Eyquem-Boetsch, National Editor at AFP

PARIS (HT) — Danielle Eyquem-Boetsch, 49, head of the national desk at Agence France-Presse, died of cancer Saturday in her childhood home in Hammamet, Tunisia.

Mrs. Eyquem-Boetsch joined the French news agency in 1959. She worked as a foreign correspondent covering, among other events, the Algerian war, and later reported on the Middle East as a diplomatic correspondent.

She was London bureau chief from 1981 until 1985, when she was appointed head of the national desk in Paris.

West Germany Names An Ambassador to U.S.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — West Germany is to send Jürgen Rühfus to Washington this autumn to succeed Ambassador Günther Van Well, who is retiring.

Mr. Rühfus, 57, was press spokesman for the Foreign Ministry from 1966 to 1970 and has served as the West German ambassador to Kenya and Britain.

Time Editor Is Expected To Be Envoy to Vienna

By Alex S. Jones
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Henry Anatole Grunwald, editor in chief of Time Inc., will be nominated by President Ronald Reagan to be ambassador to Austria, according to administration officials.

The publishing company announced Monday that Mr. Grunwald, 64, whose speech still reflects a trace of his native Viennese accent, had retired as editor in chief of Time.

In April, Mr. Grunwald said that he would retire in December after 40 years at Time, nine of them as editor in chief. Louis J. Slovisky, a spokesman for Time, said Mr. Grunwald retired early "because he is being considered for a government position." He would not identify the position.

A phone call to Mr. Grunwald's office was not returned. Ronald S. Lauder, who has been ambassador to Austria since April 1986, has said that he wished to resign to run for the U.S. Senate, according to a State Department official who asked not to be named.

Administration sources said that they expect the change to take place in October.

Mr. Grunwald, who is Jewish, fled Austria at 17 during the Nazi era. He is viewed as politically conservative.

Administration officials said that Mr. Grunwald could be expected to bring a measure of stability to a diplomatic post that during the Reagan years has become first an embarrassment and later politically sensitive.

In 1983, Mr. Reagan appointed Helene A. von Damm, his Austrian-born personal secretary, to the ambassadorship, and she resigned in 1985 after a romance and marriage to Peter Gurdler, owner of the Sacher Hotel in Vienna.

Mr. Lauder, a businessman and the son of Estée Lauder, the founder of the cosmetics firm, quickly became embroiled in the controversy over charges that Kurt Waldheim, president of Austria, committed war crimes during World War II.

Unions Urge Rejection of Judge Bork

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The AFL-CIO, accusing President Ronald Reagan of an attempt at "ideological court packing," has urged the Senate to reject Mr. Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court.

In a four-page statement, the executive council of the largest U.S. labor federation said Monday that Mr. Bork's record and career "make it plain that he is a man moved not by deference to the democratic process, nor by allegiance to any recognized theory of jurisprudence, but by an overriding commitment to the interests of the wealthy and powerful in our society."

It added: "His agenda is the agenda of the right wing and he has given a lifetime of zeal to publicizing that agenda. That is the stuff from which his nomination was made and that is what requires the Senate to refuse its advice and consent."

The AFL-CIO's position was expected, but it added a potentially powerful lobbying force to the coalition of liberal organizations that are opposing the Bork nomination. Rex Hardisty, a spokesman for the federation, said that planning would begin immediately for a "no-holds-barred battle" by organized labor against the U.S. Appeals Court Judge.

One union, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, has already contributed \$40,000 to the anti-Bork effort, Mr. Hardisty noted.

The last time the labor federation actively opposed a Supreme Court nomination was in 1969 and 1970, when it was part of the coalition that defeated President Richard M. Nixon's nominations of Clement F. Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell to the high court.

Ralph G. Nease, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which is coordinating the campaign against Judge Bork, said the AFL-CIO decision was "enormously consequential."

He said organized labor was "especially effective on the grass-roots level. We expect it to make a critical difference, as it did in opposing Haynsworth and Carswell."

Patrick McGuigan, an official of Coalitions for America, a conservative lobbying group that supports the Judge Bork nomination, said the AFL-CIO's opposition was "very discouraging."

"Once again, the leadership at the highest level of the AFL-CIO has shown it is increasingly out of touch with rank-and-file workers," Mr. McGuigan said. He said that "average Americans" wanted judges who "interpret the law, not make it up," whereas the AFL-CIO was "choosing the side that says we want judges who make it up as they go along."

Soviet Seizes Narcotics In the Uzbek Republic

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — In an anti-narcotics drive code-named Black Poppy, Soviet officials have seized a half ton of narcotics and identified hundreds of drug abusers, the Tass news agency reported.

The agency said Monday that the operation dealt a serious blow to drug trafficking in the central Asian Uzbek Republic, where 2,000 illicit narcotics crops were spotted and destroyed. The authorities used airplanes to search for poppy fields and inspection posts were installed at train stations and airports, as well as on major roads, to check for illegal drugs.



Henry A. Grunwald

Envoy's Swan Song in Moscow

A Bit Battered by Events, U.S. Diplomat Joins Exodus

By Felicity Barringer
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Continuing a long season of caviar and vodka celebrations at the U.S. Embassy, Raymond E. Benson has stepped down from his post monitoring the frontier where Soviet culture and politics meet.

His name is better known in Moscow's literary circles than in New York's, but it was Mr. Benson's knowledge and persistence that wrought the 1985 cultural exchange agreement sending the Bolshoi Ballet to the United States and bringing Vladimir Horowitz to Moscow, where the audience wept at the music he made.

And at a time when members of Congress and Reagan administration aides were clamoring for greater security, espousing the view of an embassy as a fortress, it was Mr. Benson, 60, the head of the embassy's cultural and press offices and a man with an excellent command of Russian, who did as much as possible to get himself out of the fortress.

His nuanced knowledge of Soviet culture was born of scores of evenings in Russian kitchens, of walks in the springtime mud with writers such as Anatoli Rybakov, of minutes and hours watching the crowds at the graves of Boris Pasternak or the ballerina Vladimir Vysotsky.

"Ray's little black book would be the best entry to contemporary Soviet culture," a West European diplomat said.

Mr. Benson is not the only senior diplomat who is leaving. Four of the top nine officers, including Richard Combs Jr., the chargé d'affaires, and Admiral Ronald Kurth, the military attaché, ended their tours this summer. Ambassador

son's knowledge and persistence that wrought the 1985 cultural exchange agreement sending the Bolshoi Ballet to the United States and bringing Vladimir Horowitz to Moscow, where the audience wept at the music he made.

Like some of the others who have left, Mr. Benson told friends he felt a bit battered and disillusioned by the last year of turmoil. Just as the professional staff was recovering from its months-long trial of taking over the housekeeping chores after the withdrawal of the Russian staff in October 1986, a furor erupted over breaches of embassy security.

Mr. Benson first saw the Soviet Union as a 5-year-old boy returning from the United States with his Russian-born parents in 1932. After a year, his parents separated, and his mother took him back to the United States. He returned to Moscow on his first tour 42 years later.

Mr. Benson has been well positioned to judge what Mikhail S. Gorbachev's policies mean for freedom of expression in the Soviet Union.

"Lots of things have happened here that are more optical than real, more audible than substantive," Mr. Benson said of the recent changes in the Soviet Union. "But some things are substantive. For 70 years, they were running along on an ideology that would, they said, effect change. To admit that this is not so is a staggering task."

FDA Certifies AIDS Vaccine For First U.S. Human Tests

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has approved an experimental substance developed by a Connecticut company as the first AIDS vaccine to undergo human testing in the United States, the agency said Tuesday.

An FDA spokeswoman, Susan Cruzan, and officials of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, which helped develop the substance, said the vaccine made by MicroGeneSys of West Haven, Connecticut, would be tested in a group of 81 volunteers.

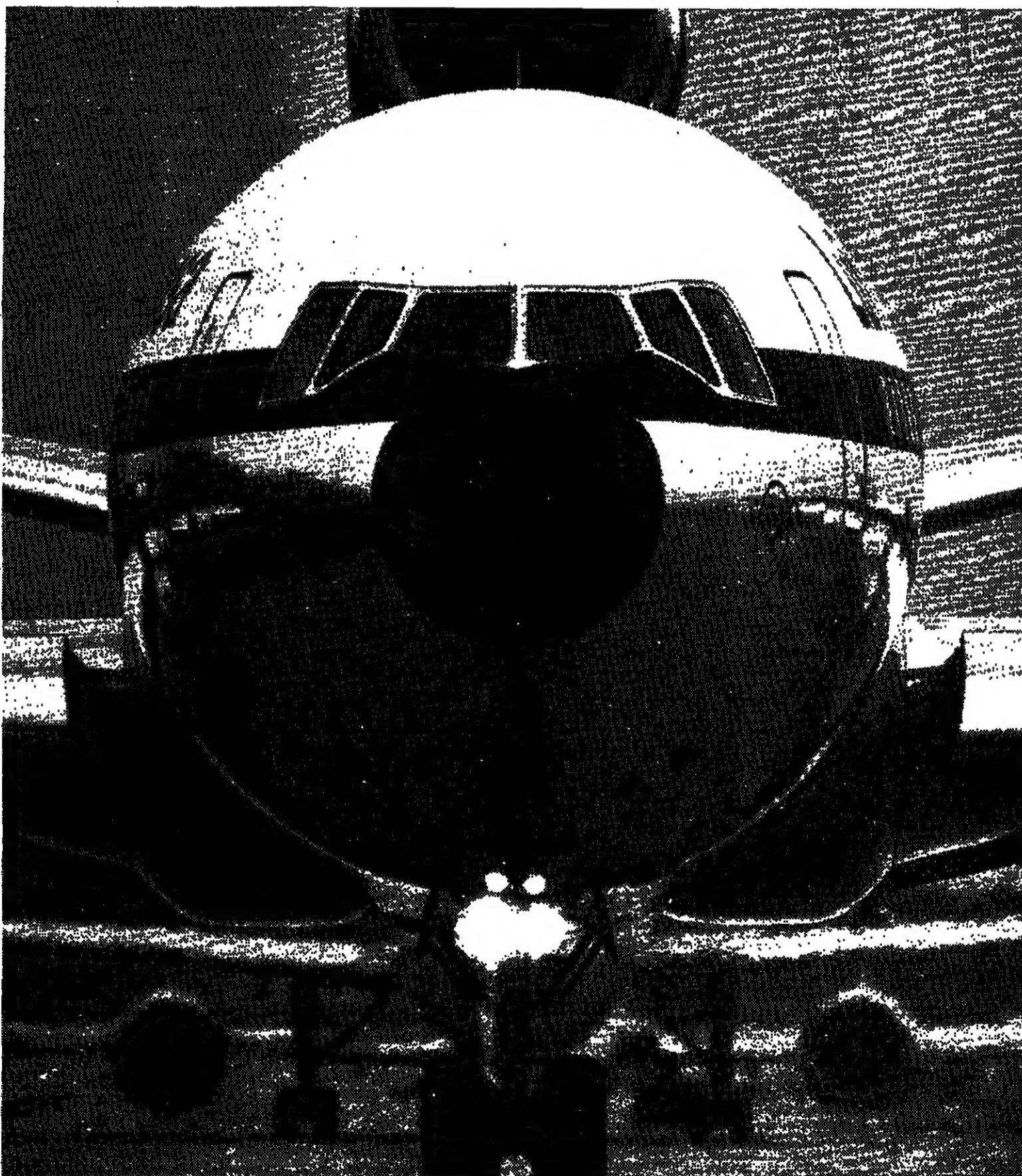
The vaccine is made from a single protein from the outer coating of the AIDS virus, and thus cannot cause acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The testing will be supervised by Dr. H. Clifford Lane, a senior investigator in the national institute's laboratory of immunoregulation.

In March, MicroGeneSys reported favorable results in tests of its vaccine in rhesus monkeys at the Canadian Laboratory Centre for Disease Control in Ottawa. The company has since tested the vaccine in chimpanzees and other animals.

At least two other applications for testing of AIDS vaccines are awaiting FDA rulings.

"I felt I was flying in my own jet, with my own crew."

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The Other Arms Races

In the Third World, the development of military missiles is progressing rapidly. Several countries have the capability to produce missiles with considerably more than battle-field range. While the United States and the Soviet Union have cooperated effectively to slow the spread of nuclear weapons, they have made no parallel attempt to deal with missiles. Last April America joined six allies to restrict the sale of missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. That was an important initiative, but the Soviets have not yet joined it. In any event, not all of the Third World is dependent on other countries' help.

Senator Dan Quayle, a Republican from Indiana who is drafting legislation to improve control of missile exports, recently asked the Congressional Research Service to bring up to date its inventory of developing countries' progress in the field. India, which has launched two satellites with its own rockets, is by far the most advanced. But Brazil, as the CRS describes it, is a more disquieting case. It has a large, sophisticated aerospace and arms industry; unlike India, it has made itself a major exporter of armaments. Its two largest customers for military hardware are Iraq and Libya. The CRS notes "persistent rumors" that Libya has in turn been shipping some of its Brazilian weapons to Iran.

Brazil's wide-open export policy is taking on deeper implications with the advance of its work on missiles. It is testing a weapon said to have a range of 180 miles (290 kilometers) and a payload of a ton. The CRS notes reports that its builders demonstrated it to an Iraqi delegation late last year and expect to have it operational by 1990. They are also working on a version with a 750-mile range, as well as an anti-ship cruise missile.

Israel has a formidable arsenal of missiles, several of them capable of carrying nuclear warheads. One missile was tested last spring over the Mediterranean at a range of more than 500 miles. South Korea has evidently begun production of a surface-to-surface weapon based on adaptations of its U.S.-supplied Nike air defense missiles.

The world properly devotes vast attention to the arms control negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Less widely, it does not bother to take much notice of the arms races under way elsewhere in the world. They are proceeding with little restraint by arms control agreements except in regard to nuclear weapons — and the countries most proficient in building missiles are usually the same ones that have refused to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Hess Leaves Questions

The death of Rudolf Hess closes two thick black books. One concerns Germany. Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler's deputy and a founder of the Nazi Party, took it on himself in May 1941 to parachute into Scotland in what Winston Churchill called a "frantic deed of lunatic benevolence." According to the British, Hess came only to propose peace with Germany.

The other volume concerns the Soviet Union. Stalin was certain that Hess was trying to enlist Britain in the impending German invasion of the Soviet Union. At Nuremberg in 1946, Hess was found guilty of crimes against peace, but not guilty of crimes against humanity. Moscow, however, ordered the Soviet judge to reverse himself and demand Hess's execution for crimes against humanity in occupied Poland. Soviet anger over Hess never abated. All pleas for clemency were rejected. This meant that from 1947 until his death at 93, Hess spent his time in cell No. 7, the only inmate left in Spandau prison, the fortress in West Berlin that remained under four-power control.

"I am glad not to be responsible for the

way in which Hess has been and is being treated," wrote Churchill in 1950. "He came to us of his own free will, and though without authority, had something of the quality of an envoy. He was a medical and not a criminal case, and should be so regarded."

World War II cut deeply into the Soviet Union's flesh; Nazi crimes further explain the harsh Soviet attitude. Hess was no bit player but an architect of Hitler's Reich. Still, the Soviet reluctance over Hess contrasts with the Soviet silence over Kurt Waldheim. Moscow has yet to utter a peep about Mr. Waldheim's concealment of his service as an officer in Hitler's brutal Balkan campaign. An obvious difference is that Hess was a powerless symbol, and Mr. Waldheim is president of Austria.

Such contrasts are not limited to the Soviet Union. After the war, the Western democracies wanted what he was in their interest to recruit former Gestapo thugs like Klaus Barbie, or German rocket scientists. The death of Rudolf Hess ends the medical case, but not the moral questions.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Burden on the Sandinists

Last weekend the White House recovered a bit from a fit of nerves induced by conservative attacks on its Central American policy, and reaffirmed the president's pledge to House Speaker Jim Wright to wait at least until Sept. 30 to request more contra aid. The attacks had been launched out of a general fear that, in seeming to subordinate the Reagan-Wright peace plan to the softer Arias plan adopted two days later by Central Americans, President Reagan stumbled into an abandonment of the contra. Specifically, critics feared that between Sept. 30, when the U.S. fiscal year begins and an end, and Nov. 7, when a cease-fire and democratic reforms are supposed to take effect under the Arias plan, the contra would wither on the vine.

The specific apprehension may be somewhat allayed by recognition that the contra can be sustained in the October interval by supplies that have been stockpiled, by checks already in the mail or perhaps by humanitarian aid. Still, the fear remains that, as little as Reagan-Wright currently appears to offer to the contra as a military force, the Arias plan offers less. This explains the alarm felt among ardent contra backers inside and outside the administration. It explains the hesitation in Mr. Reagan's embrace of the Arias plan, which,

since it has all the Latin signatures and Reagan-Wright has none, inevitably became the principal diplomatic vehicle. It may also explain the untimely dumping, just as negotiations quickened, of chief negotiator Philip Habib, an old pro whose single discernible "fault" was his identification with the task the president had assigned him.

This last incident will deepen some people's suspicions of the president's commitment to talks. Still, he deserves some forbearance. The signals are mixed, but the fact remains that, for whatever reasons and at no small cost to his standing with loyal constituents, Mr. Reagan has reached out to the congressional opposition and is delaying a bid for more contra aid in order to improve prospects for productive talks.

The main burden rests on the Sandinistas. They took on a commitment to loosen up their policies and settle the region down, and they must be held to it. They should, for instance, immediately allow La Prensa and the radio stations to reopen. They should not repeat what they did the other day in using truncheons and dogs to break up a small demonstration. Mr. Reagan has Congress keeping a wary eye on him. The Sandinistas should have the whole hemisphere's wary eyes on them.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A String of Resignations

Resignations speak louder than explanations. A State Department spokesman strained all credibility in explaining the resignation of Philip Habib, the president's special Central American envoy. Given the peace initiative by regional leaders and the peace plan worked out between President Reagan and House Speaker Jim Wright, the spokesman said Mr. Habib "has decided that this is an appropriate moment for him to return to private life."

The words must have struck to the spokesman's mouth like peanut butter. It is inconceivable that Ambassador Habib would choose this pivotal moment, just when diplomacy is finally showing promise, to return to private life. He is a 40-year diplomat with the widest respect. By all accounts, he was ready to jump in directly and throw U.S. weight behind the new Central American peace plan. Senior administration officials, with the exception of Secretary of State George Shultz, found him too eager.

Mr. Habib deserved better from President Reagan, whom he served so well in Lebanon. His resignation only adds to the skepticism about administration intentions to seek a settlement in Central America. He is, let it be recalled, the fourth State

Department official dealing with Central America to resign in four years.

In 1983, Thomas Enders called it quits as assistant secretary of state for Latin America. He wanted to pursue a two-track policy of supporting the Nicaraguan rebels while trying to negotiate seriously with the Sandinistas. This did not endear him to the one-track White House. Mr. Enders, known among Foreign Service officers as a hawk, came to a simple conclusion: not that the Sandinistas were virtuous but that the contra could not win.

In 1984, Richard Stone, a former Democratic senator from Florida, resigned as President Reagan's envoy to Central America. Mr. Stone, an ardent conservative, evidently arrived at a similar conclusion.

In 1985 came the resignation of Langhorne Motley, a Republican businessman from Alaska who served as successor to Mr. Enders. He also became a little too interested in negotiations.

Resignations are rare in American government. Rarer still is to leave in protest over policy. Mr. Habib, like the others, leaves quietly. But his resignation, taken together with the other three, speaks clearly.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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OPINION



Cuba Revisited: Dedication and Much Failure

By Lewis H. Diuguid

HAVANA — For all of revolutionary Cuba's dedication to rapid development, the country today offers scant evidence of substantial change during the past 20 years.

It is not for lack of effort. Now, as in 1967, a visiting journalist is struck by the sense of dedication at all levels of what a Cuban businessman touring Havana described as "Latin America's first disciplined society." Clearly, many Cubans have worked hard to achieve the goals that Fidel Castro uttered in speech and deed.

But often the projects rushed along under President Castro have proved unworkable, with conse-

Downtown Havana has added only one new building of consequence in 20 years.

quence requiring investments on the scale of those made in the original effort. This was my pervasive impression as I returned to Havana, and to the provinces, for the first time since 1967.

The circumstances of such a visit have changed. Twenty years ago it was only possible in the company of Communist Party guides, and security forces were ubiquitous. Now, with Cuba trying to revive tourism, I could rent a car and travel unhindered.

In this summer of economic adversity, Mr. Castro slipped into his July 26 account of offsetting accomplishments an admission that "yes, we have committed errors." He then proceeded to underline his campaign for rectifying them.

A return look at what were some of his past projects in 1967 suggests that considerable rectification has already occurred, at a high price in Cuban energies and Soviet-bloc capital, especially in education and agriculture. While Mr. Castro insists that the prospects of the revolution remain valid, a sense of reassessment is in the tropic wind. By 1967 he had established that development must come in the countryside. He has kept that

word, and Havana has avoided the explosive growth of other Latin American capitals. But the glorious Spanish colonial structures of old Havana, having decayed gently for 200 years, are now collapsing, sometimes with loss of life, and Mr. Castro is asking for volunteer labor to build city housing.

Downtown Havana has added only one new building of consequence in 20 years. That rising superstructure, which was to have been a bank, is now a classy 22-story public hospital — an apt symbol of Mr. Castro's social priorities.

In 1967 the revolution's conspicuous architectural venture was a circular ice cream parlor occupying an entire block. The talk of Havana, it might have alighted from Marx upon the raw earth. The ice cream was watery. Today a canopy of jungle trees envelops that pistachio lying sanely. Bleaching the shade, Cubans line up — not for ice cream, all purchases — to buy cones of ice cream that now is quite tasty. However, the increase in production of milk, and hence of ice cream, is one of the few clear advances for the food shopper.

One of Mr. Castro's passions 20 years ago was to diversify farming into areas other than sugar. A major prospect was cattle, and my tour then included numerous agricultural stations. Mr. Castro had proclaimed artificial insemination and crossbreeding of Cuba's hump-backed Brahman heads, known here as Zebu, as the key to a future of meat and milk. Young planners asserted that the infusion of Holstein genes would mean no more Zebu by 1990. Across the hall, agronomist-planners foresaw the last of the Escambray region's private farmers by about the same time.

Despite relatively large investments, official figures show that beef production has stagnated. The Zebu, though, have proved to be a hardy breed. And so have the private farmers, who now are often grouped in cooperatives. They and the Zebu still populate the central region, in numbers ensuring that they will see out the century. Sag-

ar's dominance of exports remains nearly absolute.

Banano offered a project worthy of the romance that tinged the revolution 20 years ago. In fields close by low mountains, an all-woman crew of novice farmhands grew grapes (for a Bulgarian wine project), strawberries and onions in what Mr. Castro supposedly determined was a "microclimate." He meant a zone somehow apt for products not favored in fields nearby. A refrigerated trailer truck waited for enough cartons of berries to justify the 200-mile (320-kilometer) run to market in Havana.

Only the onions remain. The grapes were bitter and the berries too costly, recalled an aging member of the current Banano cooperative. The women preferred other work. The garrulous crew chief I remember, the sole man in the project at the time, moved on to a sinecure at the Lenin Park in Havana.

Mr. Castro's headlined onslaught on illiteracy took root in the mid-60s through a teacher training program that, in three stages, turned out at least ideologically prepared graduates, some still in their teens. The first stage was conducted high in the Sierra Maestra, where Che Guevara had trained guerrillas — precisely because the site was practically inaccessible. The second stage was almost as high in the Escambray, not far from Banano in a huge former tuberculosis sanatorium. After the signs of those stages, the students finished their studies at Havana's Makarenko Institute, named for the Soviet educator who inspired the unorthodox approach.

The high-altitude costs of involving Guevara's ghost proved prohibitive. A monument stands on the Sierra Maestra site, a memorial to both schools that once functioned there. The second stage of Makarenko's rocket, the ex-sanatorium, is several years into another conversion — to a hotel or perhaps a medical center, the workers were not sure. "Going teachers today have never heard of Makarenko. The framework, if not the content, of teacher training in Cuba is almost embarrassingly conventional. Each province has a teachers' college, at ground level. The romantic revolution, the Creole communism, is coming down to earth.

The Washington Post.

Espionage: When Intelligence Becomes Nonsense

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The suggestion has halfheartedly been made in London that the Peter Wright "Spycatcher" affair is a politically motivated double-game meant to publicize Mr. Wright's assertion that British intelligence, or a part of it, believed it necessary to investigate whether Harold Wilson, the Labor prime minister, and the people around him in the early 1970s were security risks.

That seems a little too devious. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's style has always been more the blow from the eyes than the knife in the back. However, who is to say? The affair has been preposterous enough to suit the wildest explanation.

What is hard to believe is that the attempt to suppress Mr. Wright's book has been the work of reasonable people in touch with the world. Their efforts gave international notoriety to his allegations, making a best seller out of a work that otherwise would have sold a few thousand copies and gone on a shelf crowded with circumventer accounts of Third, Fourth, and Fifth Men, the whole Cambridge spy set, histories of MI5 and MI6 and biographies of their bishero namesakes. Even those of us who like this sort of thing are becoming astute.

Mrs. Thatcher says she is trying to stop the book's publication in Britain and Australia as a matter of principle. Those who sign security oaths should be made to keep them. However, the main interest in the Peter Wright story is not its material disclosures but a politico-psychological revelation — the evidence it provides of what happens to people in the intelligence business and of how connections can be lost between intelligence and common sense.

Mr. Wright was a British acolyte of James Angleton, the orchid-grower and sometime poet who became chief of counterintelligence for the CIA and nearly took that agency apart as a result of his conviction that it, the British services and the other Western intelligence services were deeply penetrated by Soviet spies. He believed in the assertions made in this respect by Anatoli Golitsin, a Soviet defector.

As a result of Mr. Golitsin's interrogation, Mr. Wright and other British officers became convinced that the head of the British security service, Sir Roger Hollis, was a Soviet spy. Mr. Hollis called Mr. Wright into his office in 1965 and said, "Why do you think I am a spy?" Mr. Wright explained that after logically eliminating all the other possible candidates, Mr. Hollis was left. Mr. Hollis replied, "Peter, you have got the manacles on me. I can only tell you that I am not a spy."

Mr. Golitsin not only offered information on penetration of Western intelligence, but also made startling claims about how most of what commonly is believed in the West about the Soviet Union is manipulated by Soviet disinformation programs and "agents of influence" in high places.

When another defector, Yuri Nosenko, arrived on the scene in 1964 and contradicted Mr. Golitsin, Mr. Angleton and others concluded — according to a CIA memo written long afterward — that Mr. Nosenko "had defected under KGB orders to give information which would confuse and confuse our analyses of Soviet intelligence operations."

They set out to prove it. The unfortunate Mr. Nosenko was put in an underground concrete cell with only a light bulb for company and kept there for more than three years.

Eventually, more sensible heads in the CIA prevailed, and it was decided that, after all, Yuri Nosenko had been telling the truth. The poor man was let out of the box and given a pension. He is said today to be "well adjusted." It was not an edifying episode in the recent history of American government — as an internal CIA investigation subsequently concluded.

However, there is always the risk of this kind of thing. Suspicion and a taste for the devious are qualifications for counterintelligence work, but paranoia is its deformity. The cost of never missing the real conspiracy, the real lie, the real penetrator, is a high false-alarm rate. Someone outside the intelligence world has to be put in charge of recognizing the false alarms.

Mr. Golitsin eventually told his Western interrogators that the Sino-Soviet break had been a Soviet disinformation maneuver, and the Tito-Stalin break as well. Mao, Tito, Stalin had done it all to trick the West. One might have thought that Mr. Golitsin's interrogators, at that point, would have felt an awful shiver — a flash of recognition that the melodrama was turning into facts and that Mr. Golitsin might have been sent by the KGB to make a joke of the West.

But no. Mr. Angleton was not the only one to continue to believe in Mr. Golitsin. One has to conclude that Mr. Golitsin and his interrogators entered into something akin to what clinicians call folie à deux, a shared and reciprocal state of psychosis. One tells the other that which is essential to confirm the other's worst fears, to validate the other's obsession and sense of mission.

The informer and his interlocutor come to believe themselves isolated with their outrageous truth, in conspiracy with it and with one another amid a universe of the duped, the betrayed, the betrayers. They are possessors, with the enemy, of an uncommunicable privilege.

There should be centrally coordinated national-level counterintelligence analysis in order to understand and respond to the threat in a systematic, across-the-board manner. Treating any event involving security at one of America's embassies as an "isolated" event is a perilous gamble. Somebody should be made responsible for ensuring overall security.

Some of these proposals were put forward years ago — and for the most part were shelved. This is strange, because at other times in American history, beginning in the Revolutionary War, the United States has been able to respond effectively to hostile intelligence threats and has done so without sacrificing its liberties and values.

It is far past time for senior U.S. officials to recognize what most Americans can tell from reading the newspapers: America faces a formidable threat to its security from foreign intelligence services, but one that is not beyond its capability to counter.

— Roy Godson, a professor of government at Georgetown University, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

The Espionage Threat Is Real

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A Challenge To Restore The Faith

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The rage on the right over President Reagan's turn to diplomacy in Nicaragua may be a symptom of deeper disquiet among conservatives about the state of their movement. As the 1988 election approaches, what is the kind of stance that usually comes from forces much further to the left?

You had to be deaf to miss the howls of rage over Mr. Reagan's embrace of a "peace plan" advanced by House Speaker Jim Wright. The plan was soon supplanted by a somewhat similar but squishier proposal from five Central American presidents and the White House, to the further dismay of conservatives, called that a "positive" initiative as well.

When the Wall Street Journal in an editorial entitled "Reagan's Bay of Pigs" columnist William Safire saw "appeasement."

Republican presidential candidates joined in the uproar, with Jack Kemp saying that the administration apparently has "no strategy to deal with the Soviet threat in Central America." Many Republicans said they believed in the Old Reagan of the "freedom fighters" and the Reagan Doctrine, not this newly minted substitute.

When so many conservatives boil out on Mr. Reagan on this issue, it is a symptom of the decline of his moral authority, even within the Republican Party. Sure, any one of the party's 1988 hopefuls would like Mr. Reagan's endorsement (which he is unlikely to give). But they also sense an erosion of his standing with the conservative activists and a need to tell those folks, who comprise the most important constituency within the party today, that they are prepared to be more principled than the president.

Part of this is the legacy of selling arms to Iran. That act stripped Mr. Reagan of his reputation for consistency and moral rectitude. It undercut his stated view that the United States should never traffic with terrorists. It left him vulnerable to being "snooked" by a bunch of folks whom conservatives, even more than most other Americans, find obnoxious.

But the erosion of his moral authority has deeper roots. It goes back to his senseless 1984 re-election campaign and the frequent signs of passivity in the face of provocations that his fellow conservatives thought should have stirred him to anger and action.

Disillusionment is the theme of a round table in the September issue of The American Spectator, a favorite magazine of the right, in which eight conservative writers discourse on what the editor, R. Emmett Tyrrell Jr., calls "the coming conservative crack-up." They say hard things about the advent of "Reagan revolution."

In a typical lament, Joseph Sobran, the columnist and National Review editor, writes: "Reagan gave conservatism a beachhead in Washington, but he didn't follow through. For a few rounds he was dazzling, then, when he seemed about to score a knockout, he ran out of gas and spent the better part of a year trying to rope-a-dope his way through the Iran-contra mess."

Mr. Tyrrell and several others put less blame on the man and more on the movement. Here is Mr. Tyrrell unloading his friends: "The conservatives were not resourceful enough to insulate their president against dissolving into scandal; they were not tough enough to force him to stand up to the Iranian forces. In six years of presidential power the conservatives never significantly affected the climate of American ideas."

The conservatives have not adapted to an era that is moving beyond the problems of the early 1980s. "It calls these writers that in a heavily delegated presidency Mr. Reagan has chosen three successive chiefs of staff — James Baker, Donald Regan and Howard Baker — who have no roots in the conservative movement and no commitment to its future. It angers them even more that they are plagued by what Emmett van den Haag calls 'habitually cliquish' and 'sectarian' 'divisions' in their own ranks."

Some of this rhetoric is probably just the seventh-year itch. The realization is sinking in that Mr. Reagan is nearing the end of his second term and that most of his achievements are behind him. But it is more than that. When President Reagan muddies the message, as he did by selling arms to the ayatollah and now by seeming ready to subordinate the contra's cause to a negotiated settlement in Nicaragua, the moral of his most ardent supporters suffers.

It looks as if the first challenge facing Ronald Reagan's would-be Republican successor is to restore a sense of confidence and coherence to the conservative activists. That may be tougher than anyone supposed.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Man Loyal to Dog

NEW YORK — Frank Sartini, 70 and homeless, went to Court in Brooklyn [on Aug. 8] to appeal for help from his sons. The old man was accompanied by a battered, feeble Irish setter named Groco. The magistrate urged him to go to the almshouse, where he would have an abundance of food and a bed to sleep in.

In response Sartini knelt on the floor and clasped his Irish setter and spoke to him in Italian. His act startled the Court, and an interpreter was called. "He says," repeated the interpreter, "you Groco, my good friend. You no leave me, like the boys when you have a warm bed and many bones at some other place. The man up there, he say to me, go to the poorhouse. There you cannot come, and there I will not go." Before Sartini could leave the court a general contribution was made which should keep man and dog fed for a long time.

1937: Roosevelt's Points

FORT RALEIGH, North Carolina — Highlights in President Roosevelt's speech [on Aug. 18] during the commemorative services for Virginia Dare, the first white child born on American soil: A challenge to his foes to cease using the Constitution as a check for their real designs. The charge that his opponents do not believe in democracy, and the assertion that he himself stood for "democracy and more democracy." The declaration that majority rule must be preserved as a guard to liberty and civilization. A defense of his social and economic gains. The charge that the Administration's foes would like to substitute their own will for that of the majority. The statement that New Deal critics who loudly proclaim their devotion to American ideals would cry "Socialism" if confronted with the methods of life and government of early American colonists.

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OPINION

Gulf: Speak Out Candidly About the Goals and Risks

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The reward of a freely elected government is the trust of the people. This has to be earned. The duty of a freely elected government is to trust the people. This is obligatory.

Without the trust of the people by the government, the relationship becomes strained and false. It means that the government is saying to the people, "You are good enough to elect us but not to know

our enterprise—the commitment of military power in the Gulf—without trusting the public enough to speak with clarity and candor. The commitment may be appropriate and necessary, but the risk of war makes it politically and morally essential for the president to speak as an adult to adults, with precision and respect. We have learned that the people of America will not long endure a war that they do not really support.

Perhaps the very display of American power will persuade Iran to back down, stop sowing mines, pull back its effort to overthrow Saudi Arabia, end terrorism. Perhaps. But no sensible person can deny that with American ships and planes in combat position facing a fanatical enemy, war, declared or undeclared, is a distinct possibility, and that it may not be Washington that makes the decision but Tehran, and any day.

It is before a war starts, not after, that plain talk becomes a duty and a source of strength. It is late, but not yet too late, for the president to deliver an address to the nation stating specifically why the United States is in the Gulf and how far it is prepared to go.

Sometimes the government is afraid the public would reject the moves being taken in its name. It is not the government's job to protect itself from the public. It is the government's job to protect the public from itself.

The more important the issue—the national security and war or peace—the more the government builds between itself and the public. This sometimes is because government becomes so security conscious that it hides information known to the potential enemy, keeping it secret only from its own public.

Sometimes the government is afraid the public would reject the moves being taken in its name. It is not the government's job to protect itself from the public. It is the government's job to protect the public from itself.

For the last few months the U.S. government has been involved in a dangerous enterprise—the commitment of military power in the Gulf—without trusting the public enough to speak with clarity and candor. The commitment may be appropriate and necessary, but the risk of war makes it politically and morally essential for the president to speak as an adult to adults, with precision and respect. We have learned that the people of America will not long endure a war that they do not really support.

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The more important the issue—the national security and war or peace—the more the government builds between itself and the public. This sometimes is because government becomes so security conscious that it hides information known to the potential enemy, keeping it secret only from its own public.

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For the last few months the U.S. government has been involved in a dangerous enterprise—the commitment of military power in the Gulf—without trusting the public enough to speak with clarity and candor. The commitment may be appropriate and necessary, but the risk of war makes it politically and morally essential for the president to speak as an adult to adults, with precision and respect. We have learned that the people of America will not long endure a war that they do not really support.



"You're growing weary ... very weary ... You want to go home ... Weary ... weary ..."

Whatever It Is, It Still Makes Sammy Run

By Richard Reeves

QUOGUE New York — Almost 50 years ago, a 25-year-old Hollywood writer named Budd Schulberg created the fictional model of one of the enduring types, Sammy Gluck. The name became part of the language, describing greedy, lying, back-stabbing hustlers stepping on and over foe and friend alike to scramble to the top. The kind of guy, we say, who would sell his own mother.

Mr. Schulberg is 73 now, still writing every day, occasionally taking time to reflect on his 1939 book, "What Makes Sammy Run?" and the character he made, the no-goodnik clawing his way from copy boy to Hollywood producer. "What has happened in America," he asked the other day, "that has so drastically changed our impression of Sammy Gluck from a dread repugnance to a worldly mobile acceptance, if not actual admiration and emulation?"

"The book I wrote as an attack on anti-social behavior has become a how-to book on looking out for No. 1."

The narrator of "What Makes Sammy Run?" described the young man this way: "I saw Sammy Gluck on a battlefield where every soldier was his own

cause, his own flag ... In the midst of a war that was selfish, ruthless and cruel, Sammy was proving himself the fittest, the fiercest and the fastest."

After he has been used and discarded, the narrator tells Sammy: "You

MEANWHILE

never had the first idea of give-and-take. ... It had to be you all the way. You had to make individualism the most frightening ism of all."

Mr. Schulberg wrote his reflections on the book for Newsday, the Long Island newspaper, which was interested because there is talk of finally making "Sammy" into a film. The timing could not be better, both for the film and for Mr. Schulberg's look back at anger and wonder at what he made.

The writer got his first clue that Sammy was becoming a hero in the early 1970s. He spoke at a local college and afterward a student came up to him and said, "I love him. I felt a little

nervous about going out into the world and making it. But reading 'Sammy' gives me confidence. It's my bible."

"He put out his hand," Mr. Schulberg remembers. "The hand that would be soon knifing friends and colleagues in the back. I asked myself, 'What have I done?' From the anti-hero of the '40s to the role model hero for the yuppies of the '80s."

"This is a new nation," Mr. Schulberg concluded in writing about the changes over 50 years. "With idealistic individualism contending with selfish individualism ... individualism run rampant, with arrogant disregard for the views and welfare of our fellow men."

Well, not that new, really. Life isn't imitating art; life is just unbalanced around here these days. Selfishness and disregard have become causes for self-celebration rather than self-discipline.

Universal Press Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tatars and Romanians

One is grateful to the Crimean Tatars for drawing the world's attention, as well as that of the Kremlin, to the forcible mass deportation to Siberia of ethnic groups strictly on political grounds. ("Red Square Protesters Test Official Tolerance," July 27.) The Tatars' plight is desperate. An entire nation some 300,000 strong was scattered throughout Siberia and faces extinction.

Only slightly less dire is the fate that awaits the almost four million Romanians of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina. After incorporating these lands into Soviet Moldavia, in 1940 and again in 1944, Moscow set about creating a new nation, the Moldavians, the regime maintained, were "Romanized Slavs." The Cyrillic alphabet was introduced and all protesters—that is, virtually the entire educated stratum of society—were deported to Siberia by various methods. Today there are pockets of increasingly denationalized Romanians in faraway places like the Danube valley and the Krasnodar region, and scattered around Siberia as far as the Ussuri River on the Siberian-Chinese border.

The inhabitants of the Moldavian Soviet Republic are constantly told that they are the descendants of a Slav tribe, the Volochi, and that they were liberated by the U.S.S.R. from oppression and denationalization by the Romanians.

ION RATIU, London.

In Defense of Jobert

Michel Jobert ("Now Comes a German Swing to the East," July 8) has rarely been proved wrong. If Louis

François-Poncet (Letters, Aug. 4) read the papers carefully he would find that many of Mr. Jobert's ideas are now coming out of the mouths of others who lacked his foresight. In any case, my German friends and I found Mr. Jobert's article on Germany first-class.

JONATHAN STEVENSON, Paris.

Questions for a Columnist

In response to the opinion column "The Pope and Waldheim: Time Enough to Think" (Aug. 4) by A.M. Rosenthal:

I can agree with the main thrust of Mr. Rosenthal's argument. However, when non-Jewish East Europeans have pointed out that they, too, suffered millions of casualties under Nazism, they have not met with a sympathetic response from the Jewish community. Jews have every right to ask others to stand up with them for the moral right to punish those responsible for the Holocaust. Shouldn't they stand up for the moral right to punish those responsible for Soviet crimes against humanity, including the artificial famine of 1932-33 that killed seven million Ukrainians?

TARAS KUZIO, Beijing.

In response to the opinion column "The Good to See America Practice What It Preaches" (July 28) by A.M. Rosenthal:

Mr. Rosenthal has been for many years one of the leading journalists in America. His opinions regarding U.S. foreign policy are all the more interesting in that he has probably had an influence in shaping foreign policy.

Since World War II, America has helped many countries previously under

colonial rule to achieve, let's say, American freedom without America's culture and its heritage. Who would say that this practicing abroad of what America preaches has been a success? Doesn't it rather look counterproductive? In many cases, hasn't it amounted to naive meddling, leading to chaos?

M.C. STRICKER, Surabaya.

Rats Before Wildebeests

The senior Kenyan government official who reportedly had warden chase a herd of wildebeests across his vegetable plantation for the purpose of collecting for damages from the government's compensation fund is not as original as he might seem. ("Battle for Living Space in Kenya," Aug. 4.) Half a century before, when the Chinese government paid bonuses to citizens who joined the battle against a rat plague, rewarding them for each rat tail delivered to the collecting stations, enterprising farmers started to raise rats, while city entrepreneurs imported tails from abroad.

RUDOLF VOLL, Hong Kong.

The Army Went In, Too

Regarding the report "Ex-President Chamoun of Lebanon Dies" (Aug. 8):

The writer refers to U.S. Marines deploying to Lebanon in 1958. While it is true that Marines did participate in the Lebanon intervention with four battalion landing teams that totaled some 5,600 personnel, the larger role was played by a U.S. Army task force of more than 8,500, which deployed from Europe. It included an infantry

battle group, a tank battalion, artillery, anti-aircraft artillery, cavalry, engineers and numerous support units.

The point is not to add oil to the fires of interservice rivalry, but to highlight the first deployment of U.S. Army forces from Europe in support of U.S. policy in the Middle East, and the largest deployment of American troops anywhere between the Korean conflict and the Vietnam War. The operation was infinitely more complex than the landing of marines from ships already on station in the Mediterranean. It went smoothly, stability was maintained and only one U.S. soldier lost his life.

BRUCE H. STEMON, Heidelberg, West Germany.

Long May They Laze

May I express what is undoubtedly a minority opinion (but one, I suspect, with many secret sympathizers) in the debate about French self-criticism of their work habits ("Are the 'Lazy French' Going Belly Up on a Full Stomach?" July 29). The French work to live, rather than live to work. Hurrah for them and long may they do so! The solution for any economic disequilibrium which may result is for the high-pressure workaholic nations to do likewise.

THOMAS ADALE, Paris.

Those Tongues Made Sense

William Safire (Language, June 15) was in error in citing Acts of the Apostles 2:3-4 regarding glossolalia (speaking in tongues), although here he simply reflects the ignorance of the so-called charismatics of the Bakker stripe. When

Acts refers to speaking "with other tongues" (rendered in some earlier translations as "diverse tongues"), it very clearly means that the apostles spoke in specific languages known to their polyglot auditors.

Verses 9-11 say: "Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia, Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews, and proselytes, Cretes and Arabians, we hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God." They were duly amazed not by incoherent babbling, such as that affected by the tireless Pentecostals of today in their mistaken belief that such hysteria manifests a gift of the Holy Spirit, but because these simple farmers and fishermen from rural Palestine had been blessed with a true gift, the ability to communicate in all the known languages of the ancient world. That is the real miracle, and what a splendid thing it must have been to hear.

ROBERT B. BETTS, Cairo.

Two different sorts of "speaking with tongues" are mentioned in the New Testament. The first instance, at Pentecost, was certainly not a case of "tongues unknown to man," because in a multilingual audience each one heard them speaking in his own language. It was not until later that Paul, in his first letter to the Corinthians, described the modern practice of unintelligible sounds—and advised that if there is no interpreter, the speaker should keep quiet in the church.

SONIA HEMINGWAY, Villers-Bretonneux, France.

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NOTES ON A CENTURY

The Paris Trib in the Mid-Forties: Starting to Think Internationally

The author was chief editorial writer for the IHT, based in New York, from 1967 until he retired in 1979. Previously, he worked for the New York Herald Tribune, joining it in 1937 as a feature writer and assistant editor. In 1940, he shifted to writing editorials fulltime and continued until the paper suspended publication in 1966. He now lives in Brooklyn.

By Harry W. Bachr

Of course the 100th anniversary of the birth of the International Herald Tribune is a most important anniversary this coming October. But for me October brings another and more personal anniversary. Forty years ago, in October 1947, I made my first flight by air—across the Atlantic on Air France's first sleeper service—and my first visit to the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

I had seen, briefly and from the outside, the office of the Paris Herald on the Avenue de l'Opera in 1929. But then I was fresh out of college, Paris was swarming with tourists and other visitors and the Herald was their paper.

By 1947, everything had changed: I was an editorial writer for the New York Herald Tribune, and postwar Paris had very few tourists. With the Europe that was trying to put itself back together, and the Americans who sought to help and to guard, the Paris edition was beginning its move toward its eventual global status.

The office then was an impressive structure on the Rue de Berri. In one of the wings was the New York Herald Tribune's Paris bureau, then headed by Walter B. Kerr, who had been in Prague when the Nazis took over there in 1938, covered the Finnish winter war and was in Paris in June 1940 when the Germans marched in. Kerr was one of the stand-out correspondents of



October 1947: De Gaulle moves toward power.

World War II and now he was covering the aftermath.

In the other wing, facing Kerr's office, was that of the European edition's editor, Geoffrey Parsons Jr., whose father headed the editorial page of the New York paper and who had seen much of the war from Britain. He had been London bureau chief from 1943 until the Paris edition reopened in late 1944.

Paris itself was still a place to eat and to drink—and of course to talk. And there was much to talk about, of a world that had changed and had altered the paper and its clientele. The association between the European edition and the New York headquarters was much closer than before the war. During the war years of 1940-44 when the Paris operation was closed, there had been much discussion in New York as to how it should be structured when printing resumed.

One result of that was the use of New York-written editorials instead (except on some very rare occasions) of those written in Paris, as had been the case before the war. Another was the dispatch of reporters and editors from New York to staff the Paris edition. I was not the only visitor from New York in October of 1947: Theresa Al-

exander, who edited letters for the New York editorial page, came over, as did Henry Hill, who served long in many of the top editing jobs.

Much of our discussion revolved about France, of course. Paris had not been badly battered in the war, but in 1947 food, power, and francs were still in short supply, and there were black (or at least grey) markets for all of them. We wore overcoats at meetings, had small stoves under tables at meals and burned candles at restaurants at lunch. A transit strike while I was there sent swarms of bicycles flowing over the city, as they had done during the war.

And in this critical time, politics loomed large—Charles de Gaulle had just founded his party—Le Rassemblement du Peuple Français—and there was much tension over the Communists, both in France and in other parts of Europe.

I made a sortie into Germany, and stayed with Edward Harnisch, the New York Herald Tribune's correspondent in Frankfurt (American headquarters during the Occupation). Here the Communists (or should one say the Soviet?) threat loomed even larger than in Paris. A one-day trip to still much-battered Berlin

brought me in touch with Geoff Parsons's brother David, who had an airline management job at Tempelhof.

I traveled around the ravaged city and talked to a German businessman who feared the Soviets would try to take over Berlin in the next winter; he thought there would be a war in two years. The Soviets did blockade West Berlin a year later, but the response was an airlift, not an airstrike.

So global problems were a great source of talk in the Paris Herald—talk in which longtime Managing Editor Eric Hawkins often joined, with memories going back to an earlier war. And, since the Americans in Europe in those days were mostly in the Army or in organizations that tried to cope with the millions of persons displaced by the war and with economies that were still trying to recover from it, Parsons and his staff sought to write for them, and, in so doing, to begin the journalistic development of what eventually became the International Herald Tribune.

This is the 28th in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

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ARTS / LEISURE

'Moses' Tops 67th Festival In Salzburg

By James Helme Sutcliffe
SALZBURG, Austria—Most of the excitement at the 67th Salzburg summer music festival centered around the first Salzburg performance of the Austrian-born Arnold Schoenberg's only full-length opera, "Moses und Aron," 57 years after its two-act torso was completed, and 36 years after the death of its composer-librettist.
Helene Berg, whose husband Alban studied with Schoenberg, would not have been surprised. His second opera, "Lulu" (1935) has still not been performed at the Salzburg Festival. When I spoke to Berg's widow in 1969 it had only been a few years since Vienna had first performed "Lulu." "It's the way Austrians treat all their composers," she said. "Look at what they did to Mozart."
With the recent resurgence of open anti-Semitism in Austria there were fears that the opening night last Thursday of "Moses und Aron" might turn into a scandal with Salzburg's ostentatiously drowsy, conservative, moneyed audiences, particularly since rehearsal photos showed that the director, Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, had filled the stage of the Felsenreitschule with Orthodox Jews wearing yellow stars, a clear reference to the Nazi persecution that had forced Schoenberg to seek refuge in California. In the event, no such fears were fulfilled.
The courtliness stage with its monstrous menorah on the huge central altar and half-buried, ancient gravestones like those in Prague's Jewish cemetery, showed an Orthodox Eastern community going about its devotional duties.



Scene from "Moses und Aron" at the Salzburg Festival.

Why did Ponnelle alter Schoenberg's ending, which calls for Moses to be left alone on stage shattering himself in a fit of despair? By the time the fourth performance arrives on Aug. 29, he may have done so.
Only three days into its 67th annual summer festival, Salzburg had its first scandal in years. Taborn's staging of the "Seven Seals" raised the shackles of conservative Austrian Catholic audiences because it portrayed apocalyptically conspiring couples. Taborn refused to alter the offending scenes and so the staging had to go, leaving the work to be performed, until the festival closes on Aug. 31, as it was conceived, as an oratorio.
The new "Entführung aus dem Serail" a night earlier was beautifully sung but crudely conducted (by Horst Stein) in an ugly 1960s setting by Andreas Reinhardt, staged with tasteless psychological touches by Johannes Schaal.
Curiously enough, the same team's subtle "Capriccio" was a delight, with Lucia Popp singing her first Countess Madeleine, a model of French elegance.
Ponnelle's magically reworked staging of "Le Nozze di Figaro" drew unsuspected riches out of "La Folle Journée" by introducing characters much earlier than Mozart requires vocally, thus tying the dramatic threads tighter.
Michael Hampe's "Don Giovanni," beautiful at Easter time, is now a masterpiece of concentrated characterization, and his moving staging of Monteverdi's "Ulysses" is as sumptuous as ever.

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

Soft-Focus 'Portraits'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune
LONDON—Thanks to a campaign of daft vilification by Kenneth Tynan and lesser hacks during the late 1950s, William Douglas Home has never been given his critical due as one of the most elegant and intelligent comic dramatists of his era. However, when he turns serious, his plays are usually at their softest and shakiest, and his new "Portraits" (at the Savoy) is alas not much of an exception.
The idea of it is intriguing in a club-conversational way: to derive a character study of the artist Augustus John through his dialogues while at work on three of his most famous portraits, those of the soldier Bernard Montgomery, the painter Matthew Smith and the

for Christmas, Lesley Mackie stars in "Bells Are Ringing," while at Sadler's Wells a distinguished cast put some life back into the Vivian Ellis/A.P. Herbert "Bless the Bride."
Of these two, "Bells Are Ringing" is the younger by a decade, dating from 1956 and scored by the English-born Jule Styne in the most successful of his otherwise largely unmemorable Comden and Green musicals. They had just had their greatest success with Leonard Bernstein and "Wonderful Town" (of which this is but a pale echo), and Styne was about to move on with other lyricists to "Gypsy" and "Funny Girl." What locked them in uneasy partnership was their desire to create a show for Judy Holliday, she of the husky voice and nightclub wit.
The one they came up with was a creaking romance about a telephoneist who, in the days before automatic answering machines, takes messages for an alcoholic playwright who she then manages to lead back to the typewriter in time for the traditional final number.
The fact that they got two Broadway years and then a Hollywood movie out of this cumbersome whimsy is a considerable tribute to the unique and quirky stardom of its original leading lady, at Cheltenham, Lesley Mackie shakes off the pallid imitation of Garland that won her last year's Olivier award and, without having to imitate the other great Judy, achieves her own kind of stardom in such classics as "The Party's over" and "Just in Time," while Bernard Lloyd plays the drunken writer with a cautious English charm.
John Doyle's loving production needs some first-act tightening before London, and comes as a sharp reminder of how lucky Broadway was in the late 1950s to have Stephen Sondheim waiting to inject a palpably dying art form with something altogether new and more savage.
"Bless the Bride" is blessed by a Vivian Ellis score, which still sounds just wonderful, from "Too Good to Be True" through "Ma Belle Marguerite" and "This Is My Lovely Day" to the wistful "Other People's Babies," which he has rightly hijacked from a much earlier show. The setback, however, is the A.P. Herbert book, which has worn very badly indeed and is so fragile in its jokes about the English versus the French that you wonder how it managed to hold its own so triumphantly against "Annie Get Your Gun" and "Oklahoma," which both hit London in the same spring of 1947.
But in a strong new cast both Gerald Harper and Simon Williams manage a suitable grace under pressure. Jeremy Sinden looks like the chairman of a minor Victorian music hall, Ruth Madoc belts out the duenn numbers and all stand back in understandable relief when the romantic leads (Jan Hartley and Bernard Allen) start to get their lungs around the great love songs.
This Victorian family album has found a perfect period home among the operettas of Sadler's Wells, and Christopher Renshaw's carefully faithful production leaves no heartstring untouched. The reminder here is that Ellis at 82 is the last great musical bridge from Coward and Novello to Rice and Lloyd Webber.

At the Royal Court Upstairs, Simon Curtis has a curious little revue called "Royal Borough," which starts with the cast of six leading the audience on a lightning tour of Sloane Square. Back indoors we then get sketches by Marty Crickshank and others aimed at detailing the history of Chelsea and Kensington from the time of Congreve to that of the drugs. But a ragbag of quotes and ideas and complaints and statistics about central London life through the ages offers nothing more than what we already know — if you want to be really lonely and alone, choose the middle of a crowded city.

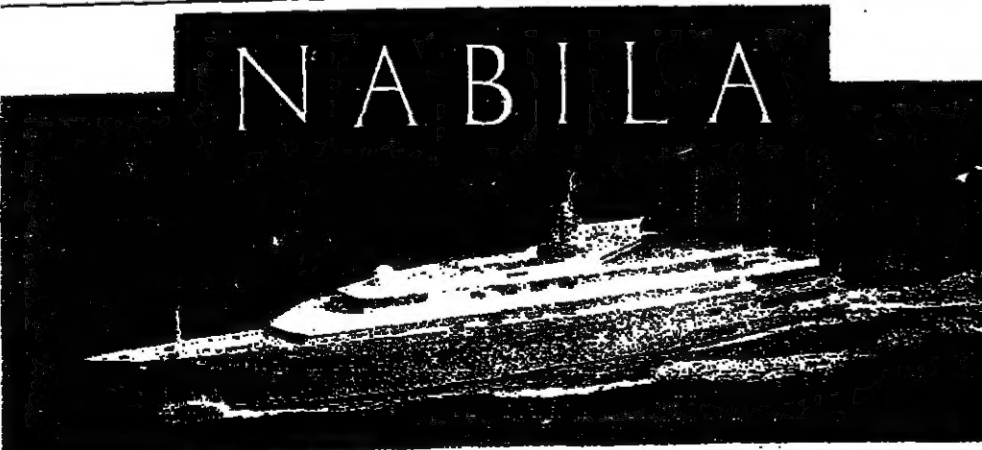
Shedding Light on Franklin's Dark Side

By Edwin McDowell
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — In his writings and public pronouncements, Benjamin Franklin comes across as witty, wise and, above all, optimistic. To this day, his brilliance as an inventor, politician, scientist and diplomat is overshadowed by his upbeat maxims and bromides — his reassurance that "God helps them that help themselves" and his counsel to "Hear no ill of a friend, nor speak any of an enemy."
But did the versatile founding father have a hidden, dark side? A handful of scholars think they have discovered a Franklin who is far less trusting in God's mercy and much less confident of man's capacity for virtue than the Franklin of popular legend.

If they are right, and if their reassessment withstands prolonged academic scrutiny, the public may never again look upon the genial, bespectacled Franklin as just a kindly dispenser of helpful advice.
The evidence for this reassessment is based on stylistic analysis of 57 previously unattributed works. The analysis ranged from word usage to spelling, along with Franklin's own later writings, which appear to have referred to some of the anonymous pieces. Since there are few "smoking guns" in this kind of literary detective work, the mystery often remains.
This mystery will emerge from the circumscribed world of academic specialists in September when the Library of America publishes "Benjamin Franklin: Writings," which will contain the 57 works.
All of the writings appeared during Franklin's lifetime in The Pennsylvania Gazette and other newspapers and journals of Colonial America. All were published anonymously or under pseudonyms, and most range in content from a two-sentence filler about a sea monster to scientific reports to detailed crime reporting. Some are a far cry from the usual upbeat offerings of the versatile founding father.
"They show there is a dark side to Franklin that is not generally known, a side showing that Franklin had some rather severe private reservations about human nature," said Ronald Bosco, a professor of English at the State University of New York at Albany.
Professor J.A. Leo Lemay, the H.F. du Pont Winterthur professor of English at the University of Delaware, agrees. "Generally Franklin was a reasonably happy person," he said. "But when one reads between the lines, one finds an angry

Franklin, a person who is fundamentally more bitter and pessimistic than Jonathan Swift."
Partly because of the new material, the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography is devoting its forthcoming issue to a reassessment of Franklin.
"Franklin scholars have generally known there is another Franklin, but they tended not to pay much attention," said Randall Miller, the editor of the magazine.
What has been glossed over, he said, is the Franklin who led a troubled private life and who was much less optimistic about one's ability to control one's destiny than Franklin asserted publicly.
"Yet Miller cautioned against drawing an unduly harsh picture of Franklin. "It is still possible that all the new materials attributed to Franklin were not his," he said.

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trade deficit had risen to \$15.7 billion, while most Wall Street economists were expecting a deficit in the range of \$13 billion to \$13.5 billion.

"If you own dollar denominated stocks or bonds — and it's remember that in Japan — you see big buyers in the recent Treasury auction — and you see the dollar slide through that magical 150-yen level, you start to worry that you won't be able to cash your investments in *for as much yen as you thought*," said Hugh Johnson, an analyst with First Albany Co. "So you start to sell before it goes too far."

The selling that began overseas was dynamic and when our markets woke up, they too began to feed on it," he said.

But traders noted that the selling remained orderly throughout the session. Toward the end of the day, bargain hunters emerged, lifting the market from its low of about 63 points down, they said.

On a percentage basis, Tuesday's decline was about 1.7 percent, a far cry from the 4.6 percent — \$6.6-point decline — on Sept. 11.

A T&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, falling 1% to 34½. General Electric followed, falling 1½ to 63½. IBM was third, dropping 1½ to 172½.

Oil issues generally weakened. An exception was Chevron, which rose ¼ to 58½.

Kenner Parker Toys rose 1½ to 47½ after the company confirmed Wall Street speculation and officially rejected the \$41-a-share takeover offer from New World Entertainment Ltd., traders and analysts said.

12 Month High Low Stock		Div.	Y. F.C.	P.E.	50s	100s	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.	Vol.
454	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
455	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
456	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
457	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
458	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
459	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
460	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
461	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
462	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
463	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
464	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
465	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
466	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
467	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
468	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
469	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
470	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
471	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
472	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
473	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
474	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
475	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
476	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
477	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
478	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
479	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
480	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
481	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
482	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
483	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
484	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
485	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
486	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
487	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
488	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
489	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
490	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
491	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
492	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
493	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
494	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
495	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
496	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
497	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
498	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
499	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
500	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
501	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
502	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
503	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
504	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
505	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
506	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
507	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
508	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
509	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
510	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
511	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
512	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
513	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
514	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
515	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
516	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
517	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
518	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
519	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
520	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
521	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
522	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
523	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
524	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
525	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
526	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
527	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
528	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
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531	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
532	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
533	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
534	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
535	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
536	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
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538	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
539	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
540	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
541	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
542	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
543	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
544	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
545	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
546	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
547	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
548	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
549	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
550	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
551	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
552	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
553	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
554	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
555	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
556	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
557	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
558	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
559	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
560	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
561	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
562	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
563	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
564	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	10
565	29	ComE	2.8	12	5	5	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1			

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1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526
1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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MADISON AVENUE

**The Hot Spot Comes to TV
With Revlon's Icebreaker**

By EILEEN PRESCOTT
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is a steamy evening. A woman in a strapless dress reclines on a sofa. A man enters the room and rushes to her side. The seduction that follows begins with an ice cube. He traces her face and neck — then moves lower. This is an "An Intimate Evening," Revlon's new television commercial for its fragrance, Intimate.

To many people in the ad business, the spot — created by Hill, Holliday, Connors, Cosmopolis New York — is a sign of changing times. "It did surprise me," said Jeffrey Edelstein, a specialist in advertising law at Hall, Dickler, Lawler, Kent & Friedman. "It was a very sexy commercial. I don't think it would have been acceptable in the early 1980s."

**Dessert concedes
that networks are
more willing
to negotiate.**

These days, commercials are pushing the old limits of "good taste" and in some cases, the networks are revising long-standing rules on standards and practices. Clearance rules at ABC, NBC and CBS are still tougher than those of cable networks, but things are easing up, Mr. Edelstein said.

Network executives argue that there has been no dramatic change in what ads they will approve. But George Dessart, CBS's vice president of program practices, concedes the networks are more willing to negotiate, because of a more competitive marketplace.

Today, there are some other alternatives for advertisers who want to be more daring. "There are now some good quality broadcasting options," said Lynne Seid, RHCC's senior vice president. By using some creative strategies — such as buying a combination of cable, syndicated shows, independent stations and affiliates — she said, an advertiser can obtain "a network effect."

DESPITE those options, most major advertisers need network clearance. Without it, Ms. Seid pointed out, an advertiser cannot place ads on stations owned and operated by CBS and NBC in all three top markets, New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago. (Since it was purchased by Capital Cities Communications, ABC allows its stations to make their own decisions.) And in the end, most major advertisers want the wide reach of network television.

In 1987, the networks approved certain lingerie ads. Advertisers can now use live models in bra ads, for example, which was taboo before. Playtex did not waste time in taking advantage of the move. An ad for the Cross Your Heart bra, which features a live model, began running by April.

Moreover, although the networks are still taking a hard line against contraceptive advertising, the pressure is mounting to reconsider in light of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome. All three have freed their own and operated stations to make their own decisions. Recently, three CBS stations — WCBS in New York, KCBS in Los Angeles and WCAU in Philadelphia — decided to accept condom advertising.

Before 1982, the networks relied mainly on the National Association of Broadcasters Standards and Practices Code. The NAB canceled the code when a portion of it was ruled to be in violation of antitrust laws.

Fragrance and fashion ads have always run toward more torrid fare, but in the new climate, agencies have taken to selling soap, wine coolers and cars with a dose of sensuality. For example, even Colgate Palmolive — which spent \$65 million in 1986 on network advertising — is taking a sadder approach to selling Fab, its well-known laundry detergent.

Its 1987 spot, "Reverse Strip," though more humorous than provocative, is a far cry from its usual family-oriented laundry-room spots. It shows a young man — just out of bed — donning a pair of jeans to the Gypsy Rose Lee stripper tune. Despite the bare flesh, the ad had no trouble at any of the three networks.

HHCC wasn't that lucky — but then they had a lot more lust to

See STEAM, Page 13

**Hill
Shares
Suspended**

**Swiss Bid Seen
For U.K. Bank**

By Warren Geller
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Shares of Hill Samuel PLC, the merchant bank, were suspended Tuesday pending an announcement Wednesday on its merger talks with Union Bank of Switzerland.

Separately, Guinness Peat Group PLC, a conglomerate with merchant banking interests, said it had received notification of an imminent takeover bid from a New Zealand-based company.

The suspension by the London Stock Exchange of Hill Samuel's shares, at the bank's request, led to speculation that Union Bank was about to unveil terms of a friendly bid.

A bid would be expected to amount to around £8.00 per share, or £738 million (\$1.18 billion). Shares of Hill Samuel, which has been engaged in merger talks with Union Bank for over a month, were suspended at 763 pence.

Analysts said that a formal offer on Wednesday could provoke a counterbid for Hill Samuel by another foreign-based bank.

Morgan Stanley Group Inc., the U.S. investment bank, has been mentioned by market watchers.

Guinness Peat said it would reject as "totally unacceptable" any offer that Equicorp, a New Zealand-based company, was contemplating.

Equicorp, which already owns 29.7 percent of Guinness Peat, informed Guinness Peat that it was planning to increase its holding.

To increase the bid above 30 percent would require, in accordance with British regulations, launching a bid for the full company.

Guinness Peat's chairman, Alastair Morton, said the Equicorp bid would be for 110 pence a share, valuing the company at £321 million.

Guinness Peat's shares closed at 103 pence on the London Stock Exchange Tuesday, but moved up to 110 in after-hours trading.

The proposed increase in Equicorp's stake was "not welcome and not worthy of discussion," Mr. Morton said.

Keeping Salmon Down on the Farm
Corralled Fish Spawn New Industry, but Snags Persist

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

HARDY ISLAND, British Columbia — As the sun disappeared behind the mountains that line this spectacular coastline, John Spence grabbed a handful of herring meal and tossed it onto the gray waters of the Pacific. In an instant, hundreds of sleek silver salmon broke the surface in a graceful arc.

"Hungry fellows, coho," said Mr. Spence, whose company, Hardy Sea Farms Inc., feeds a million coho and chinook salmon that it has corralled in nets off this rocky outpost.

Next month, if all goes well, some of those salmon will begin a journey that will end on a dinner table in homes and restaurants across the United States.

Hardy Island is one of the newest sites of the fast-growing industry of salmon farming. Instead of sending men to sea in the smacks and seine boats that have traditionally brought salmon to shore, Mr. Spence and his operations manager, Michael Mulholland, are raising the fish in offshore pens, fattening them for market just as farmers do cattle and hogs.

The industry of salmon farming migrated here from Norway, where it began 20 years ago. It has also been adopted in Ireland and Scotland, where traditionally salmon has been taken from oceans and rivers. In addition, it is developing off the Atlantic coast of the United States and Canada, and in Chile, Japan and New Zealand.

The industry's growth is part of the worldwide burgeoning of the aquaculture, or fish farming, industry. Increasingly, demand for fish is outstripping what fishing can supply, and the gap is being filled with farmed fish.

From ponds in the Philippines to the vast lakes of Africa, specialists are using modern versions of techniques pioneered in China more than 2,000 years ago to provide a potentially unlimited source of protein.

At the top end of the aquaculture scale are the salmon farmers, who can earn up to \$50 for a single nine-pound (four kilogram) coho, of the kind produced at Hardy Sea Farms. Last



John F. Burns/The New York Times

**Salmon farmers
like Michael
Mulholland in
British Columbia
have high hopes
and high risks.**

year, the worldwide output of farmed salmon was more than 77,000 tons (70,000 metric tons), about 10 percent of the total worldwide salmon catch.

But while the fishing industry is struggling to maintain production because of problems with overfishing and pollution, the salmon farming industry is predicting rapid growth, to more than 165,000 tons by 1990.

Yet to continue its growth, salmon farming must overcome the political muscle of commercial fishermen, the concerns of environmentalists, a number of fish diseases, and the attitude of

demanding consumers who disdain the flavor of farmed fish.

If the farming is successful, it could make millionaires of men like Mr. Spence, a former McGill University professor who recently resigned as a salmon farming adviser to the British Columbia government to take over as president of Hardy Sea Farms.

The company is being watched closely throughout the industry, largely because it teams Mr. Spence, an authority on fish biology, with Thor Mowinkel, the Norwegian businessman who is widely regarded as the founder of the salmon-farming industry in his home country.

Mr. Mowinkel's company, Saga Seafood A/S of Bergen, is the majority owner of Hardy Sea Farms, and he has already worked successfully with Mr. Spence in a salmon farm in County Donegal, Ireland. Saga Seafood is investing heavily here in the belief that there will be continuing rapid growth in the

See SALMON, Page 13

**Dollar Plunges
On Jitters Over
U.S. Trade Data**

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar plunged Tuesday in brisk New York and European trading, as dealers said market operators continued to react to last week's larger-than-expected \$15.7 billion U.S. trade deficit for June.

Some dealers said the late response to Friday's announcement was due to demand for dollars to pay for \$28 billion of U.S. Treasury securities auctioned last week.

Yet traders were surprised at the speed and extent of the slide, which at its worst knocked about 3 pence and 3 yen off the U.S. currency from Monday's levels.

The speed of the dollar's decline was due mainly to its breaking crucial support levels at 149.20 yen and 1.87 Deutsche marks. This prompted heavy liquidation of long dollar positions as well as dollar selling in the forward markets by foreign investors and securities houses eager to hedge their dollar portfolios, dealers said.

The overwhelming feeling is that the U.S. currency needs to fall further, analysts said, first to reflect the massive amounts of dollars that the trade deficit is sending overseas, and second, to actually improve the U.S. trade balance.

In New York, the dollar dipped just below 1.84 DM marks as market participants flocked to stop losses. But it bounced back as rumors of increased hostilities in the Gulf swept the market.

Subsequently, shipping agents from Lloyd's of London reported that a Liberian-registered merchant ship had been attacked by a small patrol boat firing missiles in the Gulf of Oman.

The news was not major, but it was enough to spark short-covering, said a dealer at one U.S. bank.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.8435 Deutsche marks, down more than two-and-one-half pence from 1.8705 at Monday's close; at 146.30 yen, down from 149.23; at 1.5305 Swiss francs, down from 1.5330 and at 6.1535 French francs, after 6.2550.

The fall against the French franc extended the decline from the Paris fix. At that afternoon setting, the

dollar dropped to 6.1930 francs from 6.2695 on Monday, making a fall of more than 2 percent since the Friday fixing.

The dollar also sagged against the British pound in New York, which rose to close at \$1.6150, against \$1.5945.

"People have been thinking it should be at these levels for a long time," said a senior dealer at a British clearing bank. "Sentiment has swung against the dollar. This

See DOLLAR, Page 13

**Housing Starts
In U.S. Climbed
0.9% in July**

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. housing construction edged up 0.9 percent in July, the first monthly increase since February, the government reported Tuesday.

The Commerce Department said new homes and apartments were being built at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.61 million units last month. In June, construction had fallen 0.6 percent, after larger declines in the previous three months.

The weakness in housing starts has been attributed to an increase in mortgage rates.

After declining to a nine-year low of 9 percent in late March, fixed-rate mortgages surged up by almost 2 percentage points over the next eight weeks. Since late May, rates have been falling again and now stand at 10.33 percent, according to a weekly survey by the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

Analysts had predicted that rate decline would halt the drop in construction activity.

Housing permits, considered a good indication of future activity, declined 1.9 percent in July to an annual rate of 1.49 million units, the slowest annual pace since March 1983.

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ONLY ONE BANK
CAN KEEP UP.**

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Republic is firmly committed to such sound, traditional banking practices as diversification and the maintenance of a strong capital base.

is a single, fundamental principle: the protection of depositors' funds.

It should come as no surprise, then, that this pursuit of excellence results in considerable advantages to private banking clients, and the application of the very highest standards of excellence to the handling of your personal finances.

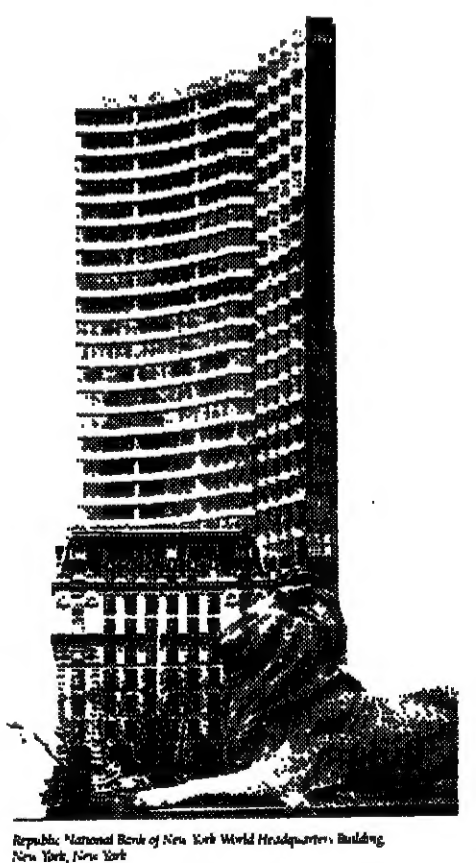
Republic's subsidiary in Luxembourg provides private banking clients with the protection of the stringent banking laws of that



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AIRES • SANTIAGO • MONTEVIDEO • CARACAS • MEXICO
CITY • PUNTA DEL ESTE • RIO DE JANEIRO • SAO PAULO

FIGURES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1986:

TOTAL ASSETS:
US \$168 billion
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:
US \$1.6 billion

Currency Rates

Cross Rates				Aug 10				
	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	Swiss	S.F.	Yen
American dollar	1.0000	0.7566	1.32	1.2375	0.1538	1.46	1.424	1.0747
French franc	6.5596	8.44	28.74	1.2375	2.071	16.40		20.46
Deutsche mark	0.7566	1.32	1.32	1.2375	0.1538	1.46		1.0747
Swiss franc	0.6880	0.777	2.24	1.080	2.185	1.00	1.424	2.04
London	1.6462	1.32	7.97	1.2375	2.071	16.40	1.424	20.46
New York (C)	1.0000	0.7566	1.32	1.2375	0.1538	1.46	1.424	1.0747
London	1.6462	1.32	7.97	1.2375	2.071	16.40	1.424	20.46
South Africa	1.4664	1.32	7.97	1.2375	2.071	16.40	1.424	20.46
India	1.6787	1.32	7.97	1.2375	2.071	16.40	1.424	20.46
China	1.1196	0.697	2.24	1.080	2.185	1.00	1.424	2.04
South Korea	1.2706	0.7925	2.29	2.0889	1.7514	2.659	20.99	17.94

Standard Reports Loss, Will Increase Reserves

By Warren Geder
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Standard Chartered PLC said Tuesday it had a pretax loss of £224 million (\$356.8 million) for the first half of the year, and that it would sell £300 million of assets to raise capital because of an exceptional increase in reserves for bad loans.

The pretax loss, which came after a £400 million increase to reserves for bad and doubtful loans to the Third World and South Africa, was in line with market expectations.

It compared with a pretax profit a year earlier of £131 million.

The loan-loss charge was partially offset by a £71.1 million exceptional gain from the disposal of property in Japan.

Standard said that operating profit before bad debt charges increased to £184.7 million from £181 million a year earlier.

Executives at Standard, the fifth largest British clearing bank, said that the loan provision had weakened the bank's capital base, and it had been decided to sell noncore assets to provide a £300 million capital injection by early next year.

Analysts had speculated that the company might choose a rights issue to raise capital.

"We're fortunate to have an ample supply of family silver," the bank's chairman, Sir Peter Graham, said.

Standard's shares, which on Monday plummeted 54 pence to 750 pence on rumors of a rights offering, closed Tuesday at 771 pence, up 21 pence on the day.

Michael McWilliam, Standard's

managing director, said he "could not rule out" the sale of Standard's California-based subsidiary, Union Bank.

Union Bank was valued in a bid-defense document last year at \$800 to \$900 million.

Standard said there had been a "deterioration in credit quality" of some Union Bank loans this year, against which it had made a provision of £28 million.

It also made loan provisions of £13 million for Canadian banking business and £15 million for Malaysia.

The bank said it raised its overall loan-loss reserves to £215 million from £115 million, to cushion the group against possible default on around \$2.4 billion in loans to 34 countries experiencing problems in repaying foreign debt.

That included £691 million of credit to South Africa. Although Standard has agreed to sell its remaining 39 percent stake in Standard Bank Investment Corp. of South Africa, it continues to carry South African loans.

Standard said that its provision against bad and doubtful debt exposure now stands at 22 percent of total debt exposure.

Standard said its pretax earnings before exceptional debt provisions fell 20 percent to £104.7 million in the first six months, from £131 million a year earlier.

That decline reflected adverse exchange rate movements; the higher-than-expected debt provisions at the U.S., Canadian and Malaysian subsidiaries; and the suspension of around £10 million in interest payments on Standard's sovereign loans to Brazil.

Chargeurs Holds 24% Of Prouvost

PARIS — Chargeurs SA, the French industrial holding group, now holds 24.34 percent of the textile company Prouvost SA, the stockbrokers' association said Tuesday.

Chargeurs, which has interests in transportation, media and textiles, has increased its holding in Prouvost from 11.69 percent on Aug. 7.

Prouvost shares have been suspended temporarily from trading on the Bourse, the association said. Prouvost stock has traded heavily recently, with the price rising to a high of 489 francs (\$77.50) on Monday from 337 francs on Aug. 7. On Tuesday the shares were trading at 424 francs when they were suspended.

Prouvost's capital comprises just over five million shares of 50 francs nominal value, giving it a market value of about 2.12 billion francs. At least 62 percent of the company's stock is held, directly or indirectly through a holding company, by the two founding families, Prouvost and Lefebvre.

Industry sources estimated the cost of Chargeurs' purchase so far at just over 400 million francs and said Chargeurs was holding talks with Prouvost shareholders in the hope of further raising its stake.

Chargeurs' revenue in the clothing sector will account for about 1.5 billion francs in 1987 on total consolidated revenue of 10 billion to 11 billion, compared with 11.44 billion in 1986, the sources said.

In the past year, Chargeurs has increased its operations in the textile sector. In June, it announced that it had acquired a 60 percent stake in the French company Textile Delcor.

Other sources close to Prouvost confirmed that Chargeurs' chairman, Jérôme Seydoux, had been in contact with Prouvost's president, Christian Derveloy, but said Chargeurs was not holding discussions with the textile group's shareholders.

The same sources said that Prouvost had been informed of Chargeurs' intentions and that some of Prouvost's shareholders had been buying up stock in an attempt to block the purchases.

Prouvost recorded net attributable consolidated profit of 62.97 million francs in 1986.

Belgian Air Carrier Files EC Complaint Against France

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France's ban on Belgian flights to Martinique and Guadeloupe because they had too many French citizens aboard could end in the European Court of Justice as a result of a complaint filed Tuesday with the European Commission in Brussels, the executive body of the 12-nation European Community.

The Belgian tour company operating the flights, International Aviation Services (IAS), accused France's General Directorate of Civil Aviation (DGAC) of discriminating against its own citizens.

Early this month, 189 passengers boarded for the French West Indies aboard an IAS charter flight were forced to wait at Brussels airport for nearly 30 hours because of France's refusal to grant landing rights to the operator.

The DGAC, citing a previously unknown regulation, said flights originating in neighboring countries

and carrying more than 20 percent of French passengers would not be allowed to compete with French carriers on the West Indies route. More than three-quarters of the passengers held up at Brussels were French.

Although the DGAC allowed the flight to go ahead as an exception, it refused to authorize further IAS flights scheduled for this month. More than 800 passengers had been

booked on those flights. Henri Fabry, the commercial director of IAS, said many canceled or were forced to fly with French airlines.

A spokesman for the European Commission said the complaint will be studied "as a matter of some urgency" to determine whether France's action was in breach of EC law.

The only carriers allowed to serve the French West Indies with

regular flights are Air France and the charter airline Minitour. The DGAC said the two companies have adequate capacity, an assertion that many of the passengers booked to fly with IAS disputed.

Minitour formerly operated out of Brussels to the West Indies. Last year, the government allowed the charter company to operate out of Paris as a way of opening the West Indies route to competition.

Navistar Shows Gain in Third-Quarter Profit

CHICAGO — Navistar International Corp. reported Tuesday that net profit for its third fiscal quarter rose to \$30.6 million from \$24.4 million a year earlier.

Revenue for the quarter was \$791.1 million, up 3.8 percent from \$762.5 million. Per-share earnings rose to 9 cents from 1 cent.

The company said the results re-

flected reduced interest costs, increased shipments of heavy trucks and diesel engines and improved operating margins in its truck operations. But the improvements were partially offset by lower earnings of Navistar Financial Corp., resulting from a planned cutback after the divestiture of Navistar's agricultural equipment operation in 1985.

For nine months, the company

reported a net loss of \$21 million, compared with a profit of \$52 million a year earlier, on revenues of \$2.53 billion, up from \$2.43 billion.

Navistar said its third-quarter interest expense was \$23 million lower than the comparable period a year ago, reflecting the full quarterly impact of the redemption of four high-coupon debt issues in the first half of 1987.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Hoskins Named President of Federal Reserve in Cleveland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — W. Lee Hoskins, a senior vice president and chief economist for PNC Financial Corp. of Pittsburgh, has been selected president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland.

His selection was approved Monday by the Fed's board of governors in Washington.

Mr. Hoskins, 46, first joined the Federal Reserve in the Philadelphia office in 1969 and held various economic research posts before going to PNC, a bank holding company, as an economist in 1980. He had held his most recent position at PNC since last year.

In his new post, Mr. Hoskins will run the branch of the Federal Reserve that covers Ohio, eastern Kentucky, western Pennsylvania and part of northern West Virginia. As the president of one of the Fed's 12 regional banks, he will also sit periodically on the powerful Federal Open Market Committee, the Federal group that is largely responsible for setting monetary policy.

He succeeds Karen N. Horn, who resigned in April to become chairman and chief executive of Bank One of Cleveland.

Tower, Eggers & Greene Consultants Inc., a newly formed international business and banking consultancy, will have John G. Tower, the former U.S. senator, as its chairman. Mr. Tower formed the group with Paul Eggers, a former U.S. Treasury general counsel, and Timothy Greene, who has served at both the Treasury and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Tower, a Texas Republican, headed the commission that investigated the Iran-contra affair.

Zenith Data System, the computer products subsidiary of Zenith Electronics Corp., announced that John P. Frank is moving from the marketing side to become the unit's president. Mr. Frank, 48, replaces Robert P. Dilworth, who resigned to become president of a new venture, Metacom. Mr. Frank joined ZDS in 1981 as national sales manager. He had been senior vice president of sales and marketing since earlier this year.

Piedmont Aviation Inc. has named William G. McGee to the positions of chairman, president and chief executive. Mr. McGee, 61, who has spent his entire 40-year

career at Piedmont, had been executive vice president of the airline. He succeeds William R. Howard, 65, who resigned to head the United Airlines pilots union's effort to buy United. Piedmont also announced that Thomas E. Schick had been elected senior vice president of operations, replacing Gordon Bethune, who resigned.

Prudential Insurance Co. of America has elected Richard G. Merrill executive vice president and a member of the executive office. Mr. Merrill, 56, who joined Prudential as a sales representative in 1956, interrupted his affiliation with Prudential for seven years to be president of First City National Bank of Houston and then vice chairman of its parent, First City Bancorp. Since returning in 1982, he has been chief executive officer of the Prudential Asset Management Co. Succeeding him at the subsidiary is Scott Pierce, 56, who had been vice chairman of E.F. Hutton Group Inc. until February.

J. Walter Thompson U.S.A. has announced that Donald G. Sullivan, 46, has been named vice chairman with responsibility for new

business and marketing programs. Mr. Sullivan was executive vice president and general manager of Thompson's Chicago office for the past year. Succeeding him in those jobs will be Alan Webb, 47, an executive vice president and executive creative director at the Chicago agency.

(NYT, Reuters)

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String of Problems Dogs Northwest Airline, Hit by Crash, Faces Labor, Service Worries

By Cindy Skrzycki
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The crash Sunday of a Northwest Airlines jet outside Detroit, in which 154 passengers and crew died, comes at a time when the company is already battling labor and service problems.

Those problems, ranging from lost bags to disputes over pay scales and allegations of vandalism, began after Northwest' parent company, NWA Inc., acquired Republic Airlines for \$884 million last year.

Northwest suffered losses in the first quarter of this year as a result of expenses related to the merger, but net profit in the second quarter amounted to \$50.6 million, more than double the \$23.9 million in the same quarter a year earlier.

NWA's stock fell \$1.125 Tuesday to close at \$70.25 on the New York Stock Exchange.

Northwest's management has been dogged by problems as it attempts to mold work forces, routes and equipment into one of the largest U.S. airlines.

"It is an incredible mess," said one industry source.

He suggested that a sudden rise recently in complaints to the government about Northwest service had been caused by the airline's unions sabotaging the complaint process.

Last month, Northwest jumped to second in the number of passenger complaints filed against it, surpassed only by Continental Airlines, which has

had service-related problems since it acquired several other airlines.

As with many of the airlines that have merged since deregulation, there have been battles at Northwest over union representation, pay scales and seniority.

"These things are traumatic, but you have to integrate these people into one work force," said John Galipault, who runs a non-profit aviation safety hotline. "It's not easy."

Northwest and Republic pilots are arbitrating seniority

of the mergers in the airline industry that the National Mediation Board, which mediates labor disputes, has issued new procedures for how such matters are handled in mergers and acquisitions.

"We felt that there was a vacuum that we had to step into to prevent chaos in the shifting out of representation issues that result from a merger," said Helen M. Witt, chairman of the mediation board.

Airlines will now be expected to file information about merger proposals with the board as well as with the Transportation Department.

Northwest's chairman and chief executive officer, Steven Rothmeier, has also alleged publicly that mechanics and baggage handlers have been staging slowdowns, delaying flights, but union leaders have disputed the claims.

More serious are incidents of vandalized aircraft, acts that the airline has called "nuisance" activity that have not affected aircraft or passenger safety.

One incident, for example, involved the severing of a wire leading to a cockpit warning light and horn that signals whether the nose wheel is down and locked during landing.

The airline reportedly has offered rewards for information about the incidents. The Detroit Free Press has reported that the airline has brought in security guards to check minor acts of vandalism on equipment.

The number of passenger complaints against Northwest has soared.

rankings that will determine crucial issues such as pay, benefits and aircraft flows.

In the case of mechanics, who are represented by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, training is taking place so that mechanics from each airline can service the other's aircraft.

For both groups, there have been problems with inequities in pay scales since the merger.

Northwest did not return telephone calls Monday seeking comment on how these disputes are being resolved.

So turbulent have been many

Jaguar Profit Fell 32% in Half, Hit by Launch Costs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Jaguar PLC said Tuesday its pretax profit for the first six months of the year fell 32 percent to \$45.7 million (\$72.8 million) from \$67.4 million a year earlier, partly because of higher-than-expected launch costs for its new XJ6 model.

The luxury automaker said that the launch costs of £15 million were \$6 million more than expected. It also cited an increase in research and development spending and unfavorable foreign exchange rates.

But, Jaguar said business was buoyant, with demand for new models, particularly the XJ6, "extremely strong."

Jaguar said net profit for the six months ended June 30 fell 38 percent to \$27.9 million, or 15.4 pence per share, from \$45.1 million, or 24.9 pence per share, a year earlier.

Sales rose 10 percent to \$469 million, from \$426.2 million.

The company did not break out second quarter results.

Jaguar shares slipped 16 pence to 569 pence on the London Stock Exchange after the figures were announced.

Jaguar's chairman, Sir John Egan, said: "The demands of producing a completely new car, using all new parts, utilizing much new equipment and establishing necessary training programs resulted in higher-than-expected launch costs."

But he said that production reached a company record of 23,663 units for the first six months of the year, a 7 percent increase over the previous year.

The company also had a 7 percent increase in worldwide vehicle sales, to 23,331 from 21,852, he said. That included 12,141 of the new XJ6 models.

Sir John said he expected profits to grow in the second half of 1987, though it would be difficult to match 1986 for the full year.

Jaguar, formerly part of government-owned B.L. PLC, was privatized in 1984.

(AP, Reuters)

Kenner Parker Calls Bid By New World Too Low

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Kenner Parker Toys Inc. rejected Tuesday a \$401.8 million bid from New World Entertainment Ltd.

Kenner Parker, one of the world's largest toy and game companies, said its board considered the offer inadequate and authorized management to explore alternatives.

"The company clearly believes it can get more for its shares," said Steven Eisenberg, an analyst with Bear Stearns.

David Leibowitz, an analyst with American Securities, said, "They are going to do whatever it takes to maximize the value of this company to shareholders."

Kenner Parker's stock closed Tuesday at \$47.25 on the New York Stock Exchange, up \$1.375 from Monday.

New World would not comment on whether it would raise its bid. However, last Thursday it said it was willing to negotiate all aspects of the offer, including the price.

New World, a Los Angeles-

based producer of movies, cartoons, comic books and toys, began its hostile tender offer of \$41 a share last Thursday.

It is seeking the 91.6 percent of Kenner Parker's 10.7 million shares that it does not already own. It said it already owns 907,450 Kenner Parker shares.

Kenner Parker, which is based in Massachusetts, sued New World to block the hostile tender offer under a Massachusetts anti-takeover law. A Massachusetts court imposed a temporary restraining order against the offer, but the order was lifted last week after a judge determined there was a likelihood the law would be found unconstitutional.

Barry Rothberg, an analyst with Mabon Nugent, said that a restructuring, a leveraged buyout or the emergence of a "white knight," a friendly suitor, appear more likely since the rejection.

"Clearly, the market thinks there is going to be a higher end to this story," he said.

(Reuters, AP)

Asia Pacific Growth Fund

Weekly net asset value on 14-0-1987 U.S. \$6.47

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The Fiscal Agent: CREDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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NEW ISSUE August 4, 1987

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

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Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
 Frequency of quotations: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

Spd Treasury	5	29.28	(d) Short Term 'A' (Dist)	5	9,943.32	(e) G.T. Japan Fund	5	12.52	(f) Yen Bond Selection	5	12.52
Spd Currency	5	903.73	(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	5	1,502.55	(e) G.T. Asia Fund	5	43.84	THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD		
FINANCIAL CORP.			(d) Short Term 'B' (Dist)	5	1,113.34	(e) G.T. Australia Fund	5	25.17	(d) The Establishment Trust		
INCORP. REG. IN MASSACHUSETTS			(d) Short Term 'B' (Dist)	5	28.20	(e) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	5	6.37	(d) Pacific Invest. Ed. S.A.		

[illegible]

Aug 18 | _____ | _____

Coupon Bond Bid Askd	Citi Federal Aug97	73
	Citizens S+L Mar96	65
	Citi Federal Oct97	74
	Columbian S+L 98	70

1	15:00	19:30	20:00	20:30	21:00	21:30	22:00	22:30	23:00	23:30	24:00	24:30	25:00	25:30	26:00	26:30	27:00	27:30	28:00	28:30	29:00	29:30	30:00	30:30	31:00	31:30	32:00	32:30	33:00	33:30	34:00	34:30	35:00	35:30	36:00	36:30	37:00	37:30	38:00	38:30	39:00	39:30	40:00	40:30	41:00	41:30	42:00	42:30	43:00	43:30	44:00	44:30	45:00	45:30	46:00	46:30	47:00	47:30	48:00	48:30	49:00	49:30	50:00	50:30	51:00	51:30	52:00	52:30	53:00	53:30	54:00	54:30	55:00	55:30	56:00	56:30	57:00	57:30	58:00	58:30	59:00	59:30	60:00	60:30	61:00	61:30	62:00	62:30	63:00	63:30	64:00	64:30	65:00	65:30	66:00	66:30	67:00	67:30	68:00	68:30	69:00	69:30	70:00	70:30	71:00	71:30	72:00	72:30	73:00	73:30	74:00	74:30	75:00	75:30	76:00	76:30	77:00	77:30	78:00	78:30	79:00	79:30	80:00	80:30	81:00	81:30	82:00	82:30	83:00	83:30	84:00	84:30	85:00	85:30	86:00	86:30	87:00	87:30	88:00	88:30	89:00	89:30	90:00	90:30	91:00	91:30	92:00	92:30	93:00	93:30	94:00	94:30	95:00	95:30	96:00	96:30	97:00	97:30	98:00	98:30	99:00	99:30	100:00	100:30	101:00	101:30	102:00	102:30	103:00	103:30	104:00	104:30	105:00	105:30	106:00	106:30	107:00	107:30	108:00	108:30	109:00	109:30	110:00	110:30	111:00	111:30	112:00	112:30	113:00	113:30	114:00	114:30	115:00	115:30	116:00	116:30	117:00	117:30	118:00	118:30	119:00	119:30	120:00	120:30	121:00	121:30	122:00	122:30	123:00	123:30	124:00	124:30	125:00	125:30	126:00	126:30	127:00	127:30	128:00	128:30	129:00	129:30	130:00	130:30	131:00	131:30	132:00	132:30	133:00	133:30	134:00	134:30	135:00	135:30	136:00	136:30	137:00	137:30	138:00	138:30	139:00	139:30	140:00	140:30	141:00	141:30	142:00	142:30	143:00	143:30	144:00	144:30	145:00	145:30	146:00	146:30	147:00	147:30	148:00	148:30	149:00	149:30	150:00	150:30	151:00	151:30	152:00	152:30	153:00	153:30	154:00	154:30	155:00	155:30	156:00	156:30	157:00	157:30	158:00	158:30	159:00	159:30	160:00	160:30	161:00	161:30	162:00	162:30	163:00	163:30	164:00	164:30	165:00	165:30	166:00	166:30	167:00	167:30	168:00	168:30	169:00	169:30	170:00	170:30	171:00	171:30	172:00	172:30	173:00	173:30	174:00	174:30	175:00	175:30	176:00	176:30	177:00	177:30	178:00	178:30	179:00	179:30	180:00	180:30	181:00	181:30	182:00	182:30	183:00	183:30	184:00	184:30	185:00	185:30	186:00	186:30	187:00	187:30	188:00	188:30	189:00	189:30	190:00	190:30	191:00	191:30	192:00	192:30	193:00	193:30	194:00	194:30	195:00	195:30	196:00	196:30	197:00	197:30	198:00	198:30	199:00	199:30	200:00	200:30	201:00	201:30	202:00	202:30	203:00	203:30	204:00	204:30	205:00	205:30	206:00	206:30	207:00	207:30	208:00	208:30	209:00	209:30	210:00	210:30	211:00	211:30	212:00	212:30	213:00	213:30	214:00	214:30	215:00	215:30	216:00	216:30	217:00	217:30	218:00	218:30	219:00	219:30	220:00	220:30	221:00	221:30	222:00	222:30	223:00	223:30	224:00	224:30	225:00	225:30	226:00	226:30	227:00	227:30	228:00	228:30	229:00	229:30	230:00	230:30	231:00	231:30	232:00	232:30	233:00	233:30	234:00	234:30	235:00	235:30	236:00	236:30	237:00	237:30	238:00	238:30	239:00	239:30	240:00	240:30	241:00	241:30	242:00	242:30	243:00	243:30	244:00	244:30	245:00	245:30	246:00	246:30	247:00	247:30	248:00	248:30	249:00	249:30	250:00	250:30	251:00	251:30	252:00	252:30	253:00	253:30	254:00	254:30	255:00	255:30	256:00	256:30	257:00	257:30	258:00	258:30	259:00	259:30	260:00	260:30	261:00	261:30	262:00	262:30	263:00	263:30	264:00	264:30	265:00	265:30	266:00	266:30	267:00	267:30	268:00	268:30	269:00	269:30	270:00	270:30	271:00	271:30	272:00	272:30	273:00	273:30	274:00	274:30	275:00	275:30	276:00	276:30	277:00	277:30	278:00	278:30	279:00	279:30	280:00	280:30	281:00	281:30	282:00	282:30	283:00	283:30	284:00	284:30	285:00	285:30	286:00	286:30	287:00	287:30	288:00	288:30	289:00	289:30	290:00	290:30	291:00	291:30	292:00	292:30	293:00	293:30	294:00	294:30	295:00	295:30	296:00	296:30	297:00	297:30	298:00	298:30	299:00	299:30	300:00	300:30	301:00	301:30	302:00	302:30	303:00	303:30	304:00	304:30	305:00	305:30	306:00	306:30	307:00	307:30	308:00	308:30	309:00	309:30	310:00	310:30	311:00	311:30	312:00	312:30	313:00	313:30	314:00	314:30	315:00	315:30	316:00	316:30	317:00	317:30	318:00	318:30	319:00	319:30	320:00	320:30	321:00	321:30	322:00	322:30	323:00	323:30	324:00	324:30	325:00	325:30	326:00	326:30	327:00	327:30	328:00	328:30	329:00	329:30	330:00	330:30	331:00	331:30	332:00	332:30	333:00	333:30	334:00	334:30	335:00	335:30	336:00	336:30	337:00	337:30	338:00	338:30	339:00	339:30	340:00	340:30	341:00	341:30	342:00	342:30	343:00	343:30	344:00	344:30	345:00	345:30	346:00	346:30	347:00	347:30	348:00	348:30	349:00	349:30	350:00	350:30	351:00	351:30	352:00	352:30	353:00	353:30	354:00	354:30	355:00	355:30	356:00	356:30	357:00	357:30	358:00	358:30	359:00	359:30	360:00	360:30	361:00	361:30	362:00	362:30	363:00	363:30	364:00	364:30	365:00	365:30	366:00	366:30	367:00	367:30	368:00	368:30	369:00	369:30	370:00	370:30	371:00	371:30	372:00	372:30	373:00	373:30	374:00	374:30	375:00	375:30	376:00	376:30	377:00	377:30	378:00	378:30	379:00	379:30	380:00	380:30	381:00	381:30	382:00	382:30	383:00	383:30	384:00	384:30	385:00	385:30	386:00	386:30	387:00	387:30	388:00	388:30	389:00	389:30	390:00	390:30	391:00	391:30	392:00	392:30	393:00	393:30	394:00	394:30	395:00	395:30	396:00	396:30	397:00	397:30	398:00	398:30	399:00	399:30	400:00	400:30	401:00	401:30	402:00	402:30	403:00	403:30	404:00	404:30	405:00	405:30	406:00	406:30	407:00	407:30	408:00	408:30	409:00	409:30	410:00	410:30	411:00	411:30	412:00	412:30	413:00	413:30	414:00	414:30	415:00	415:30	416:00	416:30	417:00	417:30	418:00	418:30	419:00	419:30	420:00	420:30	421:00	421:30	422:00	422:30	423:00	423:30	424:00	424:30	425:00	425:30	426:00	426:30	427:00	427:30	428:00	428:30	429:00	429:30	430:00	430:30	431:00	431:30	432:00	432:30	433:00	433:30	434:00	434:30	435:00	435:30	436:00	436:30	437:00	437:30	438:00	438:30	439:00	439:30	440:00	440:30	441:00	441:30	442:00	442:30	443:00	443:30	444:00	444:30	445:00	445:30	446:00	446:30	447:00	447:30	448:00	448:30	449:00	449:30	450:00	450:30	451:00	451:30	452:00	452:30	453:00	453:30	454:00	454:30	455:00	455:30	456:00	456:30	457:00	457:30	458:00	458:30	459:00	459:30	460:00	460:30	461:00	461:30	462:00	462:30	463:00	463:30	464:00	464:30	465:00	465:30	466:00	466:30	467:00	467:30	468:00	468:30	469:00	469:30	470:00	470:30	471:00	471:30	472:00	472:30	473:00	473:30	474:00	474:30	475:00	475:30	476:00	476:30	477:00	477:30	478:00	478:30	479:00	479:30	480:00	480:30	481:00	481:30	482:00	482:30	483:00	483:30	484:00	484:30	485:00	485:30	486:00	486:30	487:00	487:30	488:00	488:30	489:00	489:30	490:00	490:30	491:00	491:30	492:00	492:30	493:00	493:30	494:00	494:30	495:00	495:30	496:00	496:30	497:00	497:30	498:00	498:30	499:00	499:30	500:00	500:30	501:00	501:30	502:00	502:30	503:00	503:30	504:00	504:30	505:00	505:30	506:00	506:30	507:00	507:30	508:00	508:30	509:00	509:30	510:00	510:30	511:00	511:30	512:00	512:30	513:00	513:30	514:00	514:30	515:00	515:30	516:00	516:30	517:00	517:30	518:00	518:30	519:00	519:30	520:00	520:30	521:00	521:30	522:00	522:30	523:00	523:30	524:00	524:30	525:00	525:30	526:00	526:30	527:00	527:30	528:00	528:30	529:00	529:30	530:00	530:30	531:00	531:30	532:00	532:30	533:00	533:30	534:00	534:30	535:00	535:30	536:00	536:30	537:00	537:30	538:00	538:30	539:00	539:30	540:00	540:30	541:00	541:30	542:00	542:30	543:00	543:30	544:00	544:30	545:00	545:30	546:00	546:30	547:00	547:30	548:00	548:30	549:00	549:30	550:00	550:30	551:00	551:30	552:00	552:30	553:00	553:30	554:00	554:30	555:00	555:30	556:00	556:30	557:00	557:30	558:00	558:30	559:00	559:30	560:00	560:30	561:00	561:30	562:00	562:30	563:00	563:30	564:00	564:30	565:00	565:30	566:00	566:30	567:00	567:30	568:00	568:30	569:00	569:30	570:00	570:30	571:00	571:30	572:00	572:30	573:00	573:30	574:00	574:30	575:00	575:30	576:00	576:30	577:00	577:30	578:00	578:30	579:00	579:30	580:00	580:30	581:00	581:30	582:00	582:30	583:00	583:30	584:00	584:30	585:00	585:30	586:00	586:30	587:00	587:30	588:00	588:3
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Year/Model	License Plate	Year	Month	Day
1987 Ford 91 Gls	9.00	21	09	9
1987 Ford 93 Gls	9.13	02	10	9
1987 Ford 93 Gls	9.13	13	10	9

130	23-09	9
131	-	1
132	30-09	9
133	00-10	9

[illegible]

Issue/Year	Country
1998/1999	USA
2000/2001	USA
2002/2003	USA
2004/2005	USA
2006/2007	USA
2008/2009	USA
2010/2011	USA
2012/2013	USA
2014/2015	USA
2016/2017	USA
2018/2019	USA
2020/2021	USA
2022/2023	USA
2024/2025	USA
2026/2027	USA
2028/2029	USA
2030/2031	USA
2032/2033	USA
2034/2035	USA
2036/2037	USA
2038/2039	USA
2040/2041	USA
2042/2043	USA
2044/2045	USA
2046/2047	USA
2048/2049	USA
2050/2051	USA
2052/2053	USA
2054/2055	USA
2056/2057	USA
2058/2059	USA
2060/2061	USA
2062/2063	USA
2064/2065	USA
2066/2067	USA
2068/2069	USA
2070/2071	USA
2072/2073	USA
2074/2075	USA
2076/2077	USA
2078/2079	USA
2080/2081	USA
2082/2083	USA
2084/2085	USA
2086/2087	USA
2088/2089	USA
2090/2091	USA
2092/2093	USA
2094/2095	USA
2096/2097	USA
2098/2099	USA
2100/2101	USA
2102/2103	USA
2104/2105	USA
2106/2107	USA
2108/2109	USA
2110/2111	USA
2112/2113	USA
2114/2115	USA
2116/2117	USA
2118/2119	USA
2120/2121	USA
2122/2123	USA
2124/2125	USA
2126/2127	USA
2128/2129	USA
2130/2131	USA
2132/2133	USA
2134/2135	USA
2136/2137	USA
2138/2139	USA
2140/2141	USA
2142/2143	USA
2144/2145	USA
2146/2147	USA
2148/2149	USA
2150/2151	USA
2152/2153	USA
2154/2155	USA
2156/2157	USA
2158/2159	USA
2160/2161	USA
2162/2163	USA
2164/2165	USA
2166/2167	USA
2168/2169	USA
2170/2171	USA
2172/2173	USA
2174/2175	USA
2176/2177	USA
2178/2179	USA
2180/2181	USA
2182/2183	USA
2184/2185	USA
2186/2187	USA
2188/2189	USA
2190/2191	USA
2192/2193	USA
2194/2195	USA
2196/2197	USA
2198/2199	USA
2200/2201	USA
2202/2203	USA
2204/2205	USA
2206/2207	USA
2208/2209	USA
2210/2211	USA
2212/2213	USA
2214/2215	USA
2216/2217	USA
2218/2219	USA
2220/2221	USA
2222/2223	USA
2224/2225	USA
2226/2227	USA
2228/2229	USA
2230/2231	USA
2232/2233	USA
2234/2235	USA
2236/2237	USA
2238/2239	USA
2240/2241	USA
2242/2243	USA
2244/2245	USA
2246/2247	USA
2248/2249	USA
2250/2251	USA
2252/2253	USA
2254/2255	USA
2256/2257	USA
2258/2259	USA
2260/2261	USA
2262/2263	USA
2264/2265	USA
2266/2267	USA
2268/2269	USA
2270/2271	USA
2272/2273	USA
2274/2275	USA
2276/2277	USA

E.C.U.

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Declines on Trade Data

(Continued from first finance page)
is a verdict on the fundamentals. The Gulf factor has been pushed aside," he said, referring to large dollar purchases over the past few weeks amid Mideast tension.
"Sentiment has turned overwhelmingly bearish now," one dealer said, reflecting a widely-held view that the dollar looked set to test lower levels.

"The big move down is over, but we're heading for lower ranges as defined by chart-based considerations," another trader said, referring to levels recorded by analysts who chart historical currency movements. Another added, "If 1.8250 marks and 145 yen are breached, we could see it drop a lot further unless there's central bank intervention."

There was no evidence of such intervention Tuesday, dealers said. One commented that the descent had not been so unsettling that the central banks had felt obliged to smooth the dollar's path, even though there had been occasional panics.

Dealers were unclear as to why the full impact of the trade data had taken so long to feed through into the dollar's level.
"I don't know why it's fallen this far in so short a period, and don't think it warrants a five pence drop in three days," a trader with a U.S. bank said. "I'm short of answers, long on questions."

But some dealers said the dollar was vulnerable for Tuesday's setback after piercing key chart levels in late U.S. trading on Monday, from which the Far East and European markets took their cue.

As a result, the dollar opened about two yen and roughly two pence lower in New York in morning trading, and fell further before the limited short-covering rally.

Dealers said that last week, the

London Dollar Rates	
Currency	Rate
Deutsche mark	1.8444
Swiss franc	1.5385
French franc	6.5595
Source: Reuters	

positive effects of a successful U.S. Treasury refunding, firmer stock and bond prices and favorable capital flows helped cushion the dollar from Friday's shock of the wider-than-expected trade gap.

But those factors seemed to have evaporated by Tuesday. "We've seen the peak for the time being," said one dealer.

Earlier in London, the dollar closed lower at 1.8444 DM following Monday's finish at 1.8762 DM, and after its opening Tuesday at 1.8585.

The U.S. currency also fell more than 3 yen to 146.15 yen, from 149.83 on Monday, to 1.5275 Swiss francs, after 1.5570 and to 6.1795 French francs from 6.2685.

The British pound also rose against the dollar, to \$1.6145 from \$1.5915.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed lower in Frankfurt at 1.8550 DM from 1.8768 on Monday, and closed in Zurich at 1.5345 Swiss francs, down from 1.5580.

New Low for Lebanese Pound

BEIRUT — The Lebanese pound tumbled Tuesday to another record low, of 230.75 to the U.S. dollar compared with Monday's close at 226, despite moves by the authorities to stem the slide. One dealer said the fall was "part of the general economic crisis" that has knocked 62 percent off the pound's value this year and pushed inflation up to an estimated 200 percent.

Japanese Agency Reports Less Reliance on Exports

TOKYO — Japan has entered an era of restructuring its economy to depend less on exports, partly because of the yen's sharp rise, the Economic Planning Agency said Tuesday.

The agency's white paper on the economy for the 1987 fiscal year continued Japan's pattern of calling in general terms for changes in the domestic economy while citing U.S. budget and trade deficits as more serious problems.

The eventual impact of the strong yen's purchasing power would be higher living standards with lower consumer prices, increased leisure hours and improving housing conditions, said the white paper, which was approved Tuesday by the cabinet.

The yen has risen more than 60 percent against the dollar in the past two years. The stronger yen has made Japanese goods more expensive abroad and pinched the economy.

After a record high of \$94.1 billion in fiscal 1986, which ended March 31, Japan's surplus in the current account, — measuring the trade in merchandise as well as in certain fees and services — had begun to shrink in the first quarter of calendar 1987, the report said. Yasuo Katsumura, director general of the EPA's Research Bureau, said at a news conference that Japan's gross national product, the total output of the nation's goods and services, grew by 2.6 percent in fiscal 1986, the lowest increase since an oil crisis reduced the GNP for the first time in fiscal 1974.

The government reported record unemployment of 3.0 percent.

STEAM: Network Barriers Melting

(Continued from first finance page)
deal with. The ad was inspired by the controversial scene in the film, "9½ Weeks," in which Mickey Rourke uses an ice cube in his seduction of Kim Basinger.

When he first trotted around to the networks to show the storyboards for "An Intimate Evening," HHCC New York's president, Mal MacDougall, found the atmosphere so negative that for a while he thought he would have to kill the idea.

In the end, each network said it would have to see the finished ad before they could make any judgment. The agency's creative team took a chance and shot the spot anyway — a \$250,000 experiment.

When the networks saw the first "hot" version, they balked. ABC and CBS insisted on changes. Luckily for Ms. Seid, they were

consistent about their objections: no ice cube near the bottom, no upper thigh shot, no hot and heavy breathing. The agency was able to make cuts that would satisfy both networks, though there were still caveats.

After some editing, the agency's "cool" version emerged but even that could only be shown during "adult programming" after 9 P.M. Moreover, both networks argued, if they received a lot of negative mail, they had the right to review the decision.

NBC, arguing that it is a family network, NBC rejected the "cool" version as well.

The "hot" version (the ice connects with a little more bosom) did make it on air, however. HHCC says it persuaded 21 local stations — 13 of them NBC affiliates — to air the ad.

SALMON: Farming of Prized Fish Spawns Industry Growth, Snags Persist

(Continued from first finance page)
most profitable market, supplying fresh fish to restaurants and homes, as opposed to the canneries that take the bulk of the salmon caught by wild fisheries.

The company bases its confidence partly on the reaction of Westerners to medical studies that found lower rates of heart disease in countries where people eat large amounts of fish. Westerners are consuming more fish themselves.

Also, the company says, there is a growing demand for a steady supply of fresh salmon year-round, a market that the wild fishery, with its tightly-regulated fishing seasons, finds difficult to supply.

Starting next month, two years after it filled its first pens with smolts, or baby fish, Hardy Sea Farms will begin shipping salmon from here, 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of Vancouver, then on to customers in Canada and the United States. In its first "harvest," between now and next spring, it expects to market 360 tons of salmon, worth about \$1.5 million, figures that it expects to rise to 990 tons and \$7 million in 1988-89.

However, the company's success depends on its ability to overcome some major obstacles. Among these is the insistence of some food-lovers that fish caught at sea, typically after swimming thousands of miles in ocean currents, have a taste that no farmed fish can match. Beyond this, there is the hostility of commercial salmon fishermen — hostility that has coalesced into a powerful political force in Alaska, where one of the world's largest salmon fishing fleets has so far blocked efforts to establish salmon farms.

Perhaps more serious is the battle to keep the fish free of a bacterial kidney disease that has bankrupted some salmon farms in Scotland and Ireland and decimated the fish stocks of at least one British Columbia venture.

Environmental groups that previously agitated for an end to whaling and to commercial sealing have

mounted a public campaign against the farms, contending that the concentration of salmon forces beneath the pens can cause endemic disease among marine life and wild fisheries.

work force of 30 persons and a dock for float planes and freighters.

Eventually, the company expects its investment to exceed \$10 million.

John Spence, president of Hardy Sea Farms Inc., and one of his salmon pens on Hardy Island, British Columbia.

that antibiotics used to keep the salmon healthy could invade the food chain.

Mr. Spence believes that scientifically qualified managers, schooled in the problems that have caused failures elsewhere, can surmount these obstacles.

But as he waited for a float plane that took visitors on an aerial tour of the rival salmon farms that have established pens in virtually every inlet within 10 miles of Hardy Island, he acknowledged that the industry is still in the "high risk" category. "If you haven't debugged your technology, you're in trouble, no doubt about it," he said.

So far, Hardy Sea Farms has invested nearly \$5 million here. In addition to the floating pens containing the pens, each the size of a football field, the company has built extensive onshore facilities, including fuel storage tanks, a barn for the feed, accommodations for a

Farms along Puget Sound in Washington, many of them Norwegian-owned, have an annual output of 660 tons. But pollution of the sound and the limited availability of deep, well-flushed seawater basins, essential to the salmon's health, have restricted growth. If the impasse in Alaska is broken, the industry could prosper rapidly there, but in the meantime most of the development is occurring here.

"The coastal capacity of British Columbia is virtually unlimited," said Mr. Spence, motoring across Jervis Bay to the north, where thickly forested mountains slant steeply to a shoreline that cuts back and forth like sawtooth all the way to Alaska, 450 miles away.

After the first batch of salmon has been marketed, the company hopes to attract fresh investment. One option is a joint venture with one of the leading companies in the marketing of frozen seafoods. Japanese companies with established interests in aquaculture at home have looked at the industry here, but so far have abstained from investing.

"If your only criterion is a quick return on your money, this is not your business," Mr. Spence said.

VW Offers 30% Raise To Workers in Mexico

WOLFSBURG, West Germany — Volkswagen AG's Mexican subsidiary offered workers at its Puebla plant a 30 percent pay rise in an attempt to settle a seven-week old strike, a VW spokesman said Tuesday.

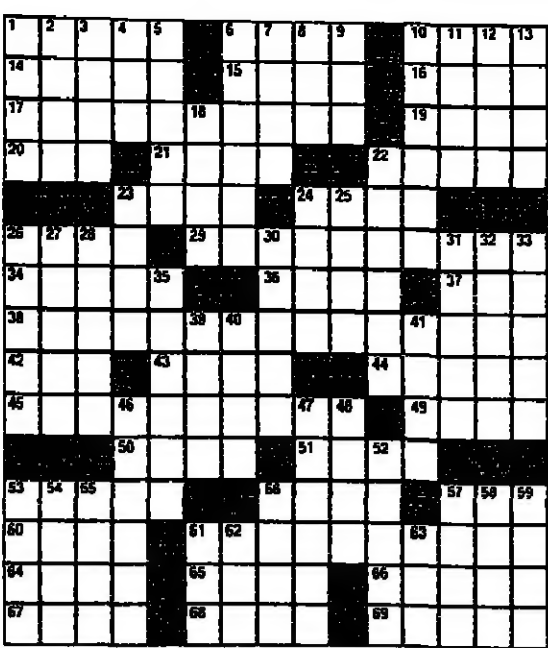
Some 13,000 workers in Mexico went on strike on July 1 after Volkswagen de Mexico SA rejected the union's call for a 100 percent salary increase. The Puebla plant, the only one in the world still producing the "beetle" model, played an important role in the VW group's assembly process and a lengthy interruption would harm output at other VW plants, the spokesman said.

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 P.M. New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. %	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chg.
17.00	16.00	ABC	0.10	1.2	17.00	16.00	16.50	-0.50
18.00	17.00	DEF	0.15	1.5	18.00	17.00	17.50	-0.50
19.00	18.00	GHI	0.20	1.8	19.00	18.00	18.50	-0.50
20.00	19.00	JKL	0.25	2.0	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50
21.00	20.00	MNO	0.30	2.2	21.00	20.00	20.50	-0.50
22.00	21.00	PQR	0.35	2.4	22.00	21.00	21.50	-0.50
23.00	22.00	STU	0.40	2.6	23.00	22.00	22.50	-0.50
24.00	23.00	VWX	0.45	2.8	24.00	23.00	23.50	-0.50
25.00	24.00	YZA	0.50	3.0	25.00	24.00	24.50	-0.50
26.00	25.00	BCD	0.55	3.2	26.00	25.00	25.50	-0.50
27.00	26.00	EFG	0.60	3.4	27.00	26.00	26.50	-0.50
28.00	27.00	HIJ	0.65	3.6	28.00	27.00	27.50	-0.50
29.00	28.00	KLM	0.70	3.8	29.00	28.00	28.50	-0.50
30.00	29.00	NOP	0.75	4.0	30.00	29.00	29.50	-0.50
31.00	30.00	QRS	0.80	4.2	31.00	30.00	30.50	-0.50
32.00	31.00	TUV	0.85	4.4	32.00	31.00	31.50	-0.50
33.00	32.00	WXY	0.90	4.6	33.00	32.00	32.50	-0.50
34.00	33.00	ZAB	0.95	4.8	34.00	33.00	33.50	-0.50
35.00	34.00	CDE	1.00	5.0	35.00	34.00	34.50	-0.50
36.00	35.00	FGH	1.05	5.2	36.00	35.00	35.50	-0.50
37.00	36.00	IKL	1.10	5.4	37.00	36.00	36.50	-0.50
38.00	37.00	JMN	1.15	5.6	38.00	37.00	37.50	-0.50
39.00	38.00	OPQ	1.20	5.8	39.00	38.00	38.50	-0.50
40.00	39.00	RST	1.25	6.0	40.00	39.00	39.50	-0.50
41.00	40.00	UVW	1.30	6.2	41.00	40.00	40.50	-0.50
42.00	41.00	XYZ	1.35	6.4	42.00	41.00	41.50	-0.50
43.00	42.00	ABC	1.40	6.6	43.00	42.00	42.50	-0.50
44.00	43.00	DEF	1.45	6.8	44.00	43.00	43.50	-0.50
45.00	44.00	GHI	1.50	7.0	45.00	44.00	44.50	-0.50
46.00	45.00	JKL	1.55	7.2	46.00	45.00	45.50	-0.50
47.00	46.00	MNO	1.60	7.4	47.00	46.00	46.50	-0.50
48.00	47.00	PQR	1.65	7.6	48.00	47.00	47.50	-0.50
49.00	48.00	STU	1.70	7.8	49.00	48.00	48.50	-0.50
50.00	49.00	VWX	1.75	8.0	50.00	49.00	49.50	-0.50
51.00	50.00	YZA	1.80	8.2	51.00	50.00	50.50	-0.50
52.00	51.00	BCD	1.85	8.4	52.00	51.00	51.50	-0.50
53.00	52.00	EFG	1.90	8.6	53.00	52.00	52.50	-0.50
54.00	53.00	HIJ	1.95	8.8	54.00	53.00	53.50	-0.50
55.00	54.00	KLM	2.00	9.0	55.00	54.00	54.50	-0.50
56.00	55.00	NOP	2.05	9.2	56.00	55.00	55.50	-0.50
57.00	56.00	QRS	2.10	9.4	57.00	56.00	56.50	-0.50
58.00	57.00	TUV	2.15	9.6	58.00	57.00	57.50	-0.50
59.00	58.00	WXY	2.20	9.8	59.00	58.00	58.50	-0.50
60.00	59.00	ZAB	2.25	10.0	60.00	59.00	59.50	-0.50
61.00	60.00	CDE	2.30	10.2	61.00	60.00	60.50	-0.50
62.00	61.00	FGH	2.35	10.4	62.00	61.00	61.50	-0.50
63.00	62.00	IKL	2.40	10.6	63.00	62.00	62.50	-0.50
64.00	63.00	JMN	2.45	10.8	64.00	63.00	63.50	-0.50
65.00	64.00	OPQ	2.50	11.0	65.00	64.00	64.50	-0.50
66.00	65.00	RST	2.55	11.2	66.00	65.00	65.50	-0.50
67.00	66.00	UVW	2.60	11.4	67.00	66.00	66.50	-0.50
68.00	67.00	XYZ	2.65	11.6	68.00	67.00	67.50	-0.50
69.00	68.00	ABC	2.70	11.8	69.00	68.00	68.50	-0.50
70.00	69.00	DEF	2.75	12.0	70.00	69.00	69.50	-0.50
71.00	70.00	GHI	2.80	12.2	71.00	70.00	70.50	-0.50
72.00	71.00	JKL	2.85	12.4	72.00	71.00	71.50	-0.50
73.00	72.00	MNO	2.90	12.6	73.00	72.00	72.50	-0.50
74.00	73.00	PQR	2.95	12.8	74.00	73.00	73.50	-0.50
75.00	74.00	STU	3.00	13.0	75.00	74.00	74.50	-0.50
76.00	75.00	VWX	3.05	13.2	76.00	75.00	75.50	-0.50
77.00	76.00	YZA	3.10	13.4	77.00	76.00	76.50	-0.50
78.00	77.00	BCD	3.15	13.6	78.00	77.00	77.50	-0.50
79.00	78.00	EFG	3.20	13.8	79.00	78.00	78.50	-0.50
80.00	79.00	HIJ	3.25	14.0	80.00	79.00	79.50	-0.50
81.00	80.00	KLM	3.30	14.2	81.00	80.00	80.50	-0.50
82.00	81.00	NOP	3.35	14.4	82.00	81.00	81.50	-0.50
83.00	82.00	QRS	3.40	14.6	83.00	82.00	82.50	-0.50
84.00	83.00	TUV	3.45	14.8	84.00	83.00	83.50	-0.50
85.00	84.00	WXY	3.50	15.0	85.00	84.00	84.50	-0.50
86.00	85.00	ZAB	3.55	15.2	86.00	85.00	85.50	-0.50
87.00	86.00	CDE	3.60	15.4	87.00	86.00	86.50	-0.50
88.00	87.00	FGH	3.65	15.6	88.00	87.00	87.50	-0.50
89.00	88.00	IKL	3.70	15.8	89.00	88.00	88.50	-0.50
90.00	89.00	JMN	3.75	16.0	90.00	89.00	89.50	-0.50
91.00	90.00	OPQ	3.80	16.2	91.00	90.00	90.50	-0.50
92.00	91.00	RST	3.85	16.4	92.00	91.00	91.50	-0.50
93.00	92.00	UVW	3.90	16.6	93.00	92.00	92.50	-0.50
94.00	93.00	XYZ	3.95	16.8	94.00	93.00	93.50	-0.50
95.00	94.00	ABC	4.00	17.0	95.00	94.00	94.50	-0.50
96.00	95.00	DEF	4.05	17.2	96.00	95.00	95.50	-0.50
97.00	96.00	GHI	4.10	17.4	97.00	96.00	96.50	-0.50
98.00	97.00	JKL	4.15	17.6	98.00	97.00	97.50	-0.50
99.00	98.00	MNO	4.20	17.8	99.00	98.00	98.50	-0.50
100.00	99.00	PQR	4.25	18.0	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50



ACROSS

1 Electrical wizard Nikola
6 River of Spain
10 Blister
14 Aft
15 Pont
16 Paris
17 Cattle land
18 Cansborough painting with "The"
19 "Well..."
20 Harper Valley
21 Watered down
22 Ram on high
23 Time or while
24 Etui or
25 Add spritz
26 TV idios
27 Shade of green
28 Jungle sound
29 Caesar's 551
30 London
31 Within Comb. form
32 To (also)
33 Sierra
34 1939 Wayne film
35 Botanist Gray
36 Nettles
37 Bitter herbs
38 Former First Family of
39 National U.S. problem
40 Kind of pole
41 Ladder part
42 Marksmen's contests
43 Bone Comb. form
44 Tear down
45 Chew the scenery
46 Gang follower
47 Chemical endings
48 "M-A-S-H" role
49 Pack down lightly
50 Part of Q.E.D.
51 Lab substances
52 "Mighty" a Rose
53 Mountain ridge
54 Live oak
55 Judge Roy
56 Play about robots
57 Frequently, by
58 Safari member
59 Leslie Caron role
60 Perry's creator
61 Eleanor's successor

DOWN

1 Spring fence
2 Starry
3 Convene
4 Bills' partner
5 Med. subject
6 Cleanse
7 Breakfast
8 Quaff for some
9 Persona non
10 Cousin of aloha
11 Massey
12 Dressed to the
13 Becomes serious
14 Music type
15 C-notes
16 Afternoon functions
17 One of Fred's partners
18 Crinkled fabrics
19 Centers
20 Space out
21 yonder
22 Love god
23 Outcast
24 Prefix with chamber
25 Stun
26 Disposition
27 "boy!"
28 French river
29 Kind of corn
30 Skedaddled
31 Boxer in Louis's day

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DENNIS THE MENACE



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JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZYIZD
FEZOR
GREHAB
SEXOPE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A LOT OF (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: THINK GAUDY CANINE FELLOW
Answer: What's it mean when the thermometer falls? THE TAIL DON'T HOLD

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

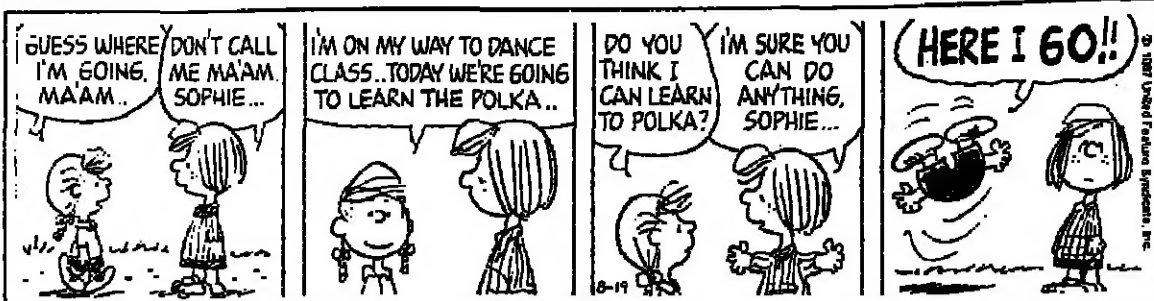
Algeria 25 26 75 76
Amsterdam 20 21 61 62
Athens 28 29 78 79
Barcelona 22 23 64 65
Berlin 23 24 65 66
Buenos Aires 25 26 77 78
Cairo 27 28 79 80
Cape Town 29 30 81 82
Chicago 21 22 63 64
Copenhagen 19 20 59 60
Dallas 18 19 58 59
Dubai 16 17 56 57
Edinburgh 20 21 61 62
Frankfurt 22 23 64 65
Geneva 23 24 65 66
Helsinki 20 21 61 62
London 21 22 63 64
Madrid 22 23 64 65
Miami 25 26 77 78
Moscow 20 21 61 62
New York 21 22 63 64
Paris 22 23 64 65
Rome 23 24 65 66
San Francisco 20 21 61 62
Seattle 21 22 63 64
Singapore 28 29 78 79
Stockholm 20 21 61 62
Sydney 21 22 63 64
Tel Aviv 25 26 77 78
Tokyo 28 29 78 79
Washington 21 22 63 64
Zurich 22 23 64 65

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW OCEANIA HIGH LOW

Ankara 20 21 61 62
Baghdad 25 26 77 78
Beirut 22 23 64 65
Buenos Aires 25 26 77 78
Cairo 27 28 79 80
Cape Town 29 30 81 82
Chicago 21 22 63 64
Copenhagen 19 20 59 60
Dallas 18 19 58 59
Dubai 16 17 56 57
Edinburgh 20 21 61 62
Frankfurt 22 23 64 65
Geneva 23 24 65 66
Helsinki 20 21 61 62
London 21 22 63 64
Madrid 22 23 64 65
Miami 25 26 77 78
Moscow 20 21 61 62
New York 21 22 63 64
Paris 22 23 64 65
Rome 23 24 65 66
San Francisco 20 21 61 62
Seattle 21 22 63 64
Singapore 28 29 78 79
Stockholm 20 21 61 62
Sydney 21 22 63 64
Tel Aviv 25 26 77 78
Tokyo 28 29 78 79
Washington 21 22 63 64
Zurich 22 23 64 65

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNEL: Smooth. FRANKFURT: Fair. TENTS: 24-25. PARIS: 21-22. NEW YORK: 21-22. WASHINGTON: 21-22. LOS ANGELES: 21-22. SAN FRANCISCO: 20-21. SEATTLE: 21-22. SINGAPORE: 28-29. SYDNEY: 21-22. TEL AVIV: 25-26. TOKYO: 28-29. WASHINGTON: 21-22. ZURICH: 22-23.

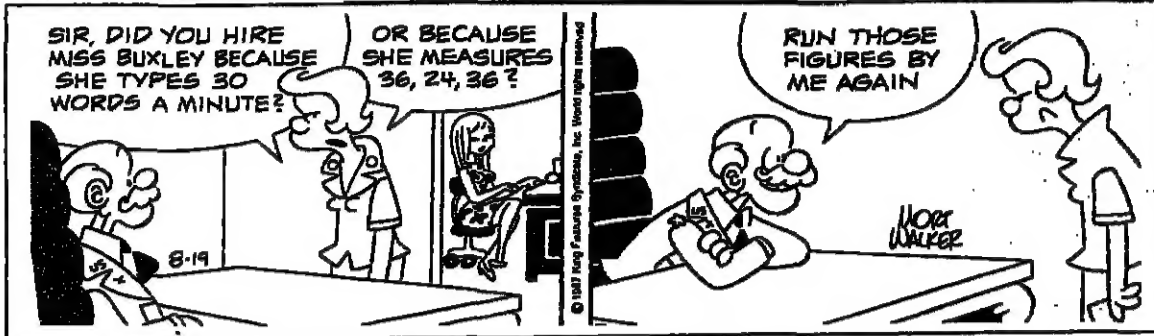
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



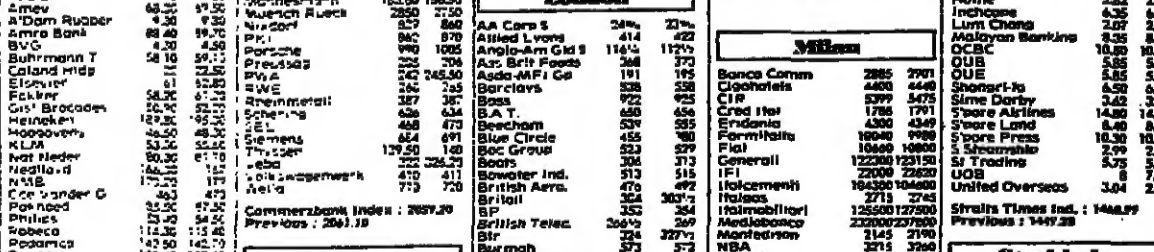
GARFIELD



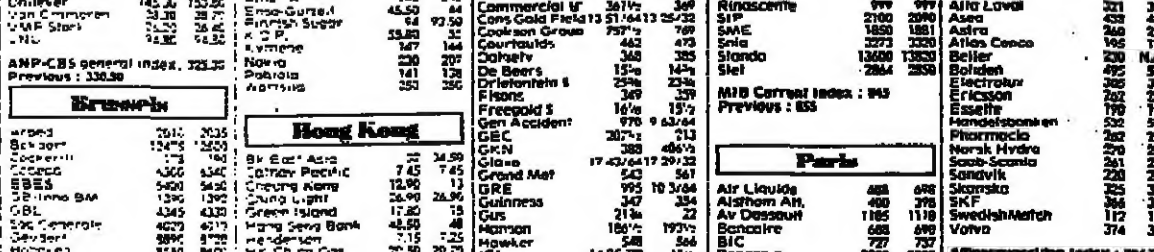
GARFIELD



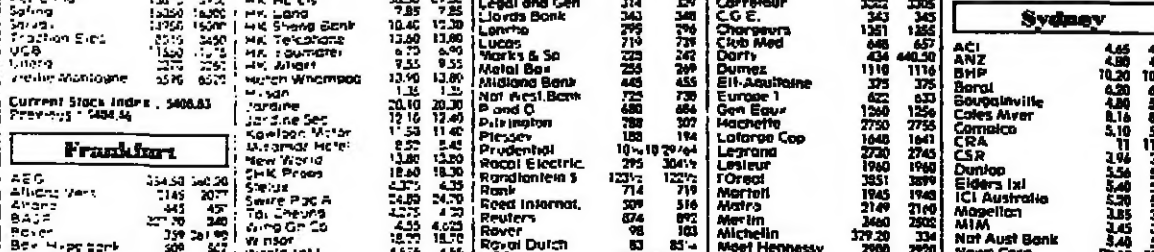
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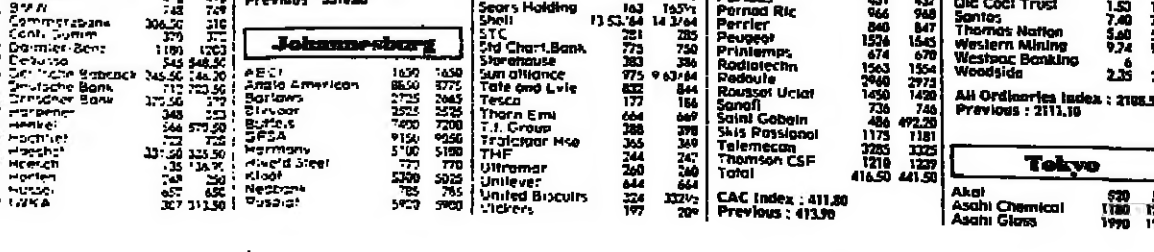
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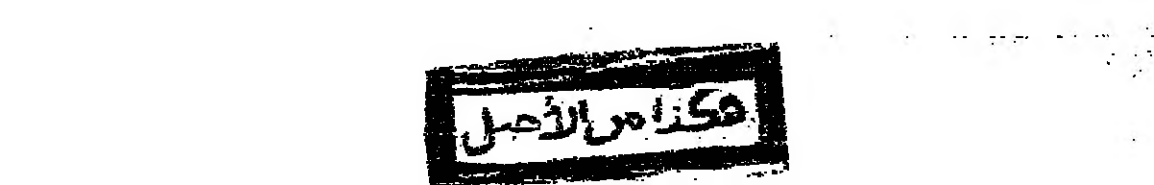
GARFIELD



GARFIELD



GARFIELD



ELVIS WORLD

By Jane and Michael Stern. 210 pages. \$35. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

THE ELVIS CATALOG

By Lee Cotten. 255 pages. Paperback \$17.95, hardcover \$35. Dolphin/Doubleday, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10167.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

LEE COTTEN'S recent text to "The Elvis Catalogue" recounts the now familiar facts of Presley's life in minute, nearly day-by-day detail, but it really serves as an excuse to display pages and pages of Elvis memorabilia and collectibles — from fluffy Elvis Presley hooded dogs (value \$50) and Elvis Presley sneakers (value \$200) to Elvis cake decorations (value \$3,000, if on original icing) and Elvis Presley board games (described as giving "girls the opportunity to play out their fantasies about falling in love with Elvis," value \$150).

There are objects that once belonged to the King (a vest worn by him in 1953 and 1954, complete with mustard stains, is said to be worth \$7,500), objects he gave away (the gold and diamond ring he gave his mother is valued at \$15,000), and objects that were licensed by his tireless promoter, Colonel Tom Parker, including charm bracelets, skirts, belts, T-shirts, pajamas, bolo ties, hats, purses, necklaces and pencils.

"Elvis World" leaves the reader with a similar impression. "Strange as it seems," writes Jane and Michael Stern, "Elvis the artist — deemed by the Smithsonian Institution to be the most important voice in the history of American music — is of limited importance in 'Elvis World.' Observe almost any gathering of devoted Elvises. His music is played, but attention will likely focus more on the singer than on his songs.

Lavishly produced by Alfred A. Knopf, "Elvis World" is itself more of a collector's treasure than a book in any conventional sense.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

WELLS STEAD STEF
AVOW TANGO LAVA
ZEROMOSTEL OXEN
ANDREWS EMPIRE
DTS FEA
GENSE EEL CATER
ORO INDICATIVE
NOTHING IN COMMON
ASCENDANTS EKE
NEHRU GAS SCREW
RAE OER
SHAKEN SWEATER
LONI GROUNDZERO
OATS LORRE ELIA
EXES EDED DEEM

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MANY players leave a tournament with one particular deal nagging at their brains. An example is the diagrammed deal from the last day of the recent Summer Nationals in Baltimore, which should be considered as a play-or-defend problem. Looking at all four hands, would you wish to be declarer in four hearts after a diamond lead? Or after a low spade lead? Taking this problem home with him was the North player, Jim Cooke of Corning, New York. The right answer, as Cooke determined, is that you should want to play four hearts after any lead. After a diamond lead, for example, East refuses to play his king, and dummy wins. You repeat the diamond finesse, and West ruffs. (Refusing does not help him.) He shifts to a spade, and East wins and leads a club to your ace. Now you lead a small trump. West must take his king, and you will be able to enter dummy with the heart queen, repeat the diamond finesse and use the diamond ace for a club discard. The club jack is eventually ruffed in the dummy. More challenging for the declarer is a spade lead and a club shift. South wins with the ace, and again the key play is a low

lead. If West ducks, repeated diamond finessses leave South in control. (Just as they would after an opening trump lead.) So West does best to take his king and return a trump. Dummy wins with the queen and South unblocks the eight to reach this position:

WEST: ♠K83, ♥Q72, ♦Q7, ♣A7
EAST: ♠A, ♥A, ♦A, ♣K532

WEST: ♠K83, ♥Q72, ♦Q7, ♣A7
EAST: ♠A, ♥A, ♦A, ♣K532

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BOOKS

Bound in fake gold leather with a pink and turquoise cover, the volume exudes a kitschy sense of the 1950s and early '60s. Compared with the shiny professional look of the book's design, the text of "Elvis World" seems amateurish, silly and sadly miscellaneized. Mainly, it's a rehash of the singer's life, smothered with bits of trivia.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

1. PATRIOT GAMES, by Tom Clancy
2. PRESUMED INNOCENT, by John Grisham
3. MURDER, by Stephen King
4. WEEP NO MORE, MY LADY, by Mary Higgins Clark
5. THE GENTLY HOLISTIC DETECTIVE AGENCY, by Douglas Adams
6. THE HAUNTED MESA, by Louis L'Amour
7. WINDMILLS OF THE GODS, by Sidney Sheldon
8. FINE THINGS, by Danielle Steel
9. COFFERS, by Michael Crichton
10. EMPIRE, by Gore Vidal
11. THE PRINCE OF TIDES, by Pat Conroy
12. MORE OF THE REAR WINDOW, by Alfred Hitchcock
13. THE TIMOTHY FILES, by Lawrence Sanders
14. FIRST BORN, by David Mortman
15. TO SAIL BEYOND THE SUNSET, by Robert A. Heinlein

NONFICTION

1. SPYCATCHER, by Peter Wright
2. THE CLOTHING OF THE AMERICAN MIND, by Allan Bloom
3. LOVE, MEDICINE & MIRACLES, by Bernice S. Reiss
4. THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF 1990, by Earl Bahr
5. CULTURAL LITERACY, by E.D. Hirsch
6. CALL ME ANNA, by Patty Duke and Kenneth Turner
7. WITNESS TO A CENTURY, by George Seldes
8. A DAY IN THE LIFE OF AMERICA, by William Bradford Huie
9. LUNATON, by Whitley Strieber
10. HAMMER, by Armand Hammer with Neil Lyndon
11. THE DIFFERENT DRUM, by M. Scott Peck
12. LIFE AND DEATH IN SHANGHAI, by Robert Ross
13. AND A VOICE TO SING WITH, by Joan Baez
14. THE SPY WORE RED, by Anne, Countess of Inverness
15. EVERYTHING TO GAIN, by Jimmy and Rosalyn Carter
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS
1. THE 3-WEEK CHOLESTEROL CURE, by Robert E. Kowalski
2. HOW TO SURVIVE THE MAN OF YOUR CHOICE, by Margaret Keay
3. WEBSTER'S NINTH NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, (Merriam-Webster)
4. SIBLINGS WITHOUT RIVALRY, by Adele Faber and Elaine Mazlish
5. WOMEN MEN LOVE, WOMEN MEN LEAVE, by Conchita Constant and Malvina Kander

Soviet Economic Plan Cuts Specific Industry Quotas

MOSCOW. — The draft plan for the Soviet economy in 1988 includes a drastic reduction in the number of specific quotas assigned to factories and a 30 percent to 50 percent cutback in government orders, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Tuesday.

Quoting officials of Gosplan, the State Planning Committee, Pravda said the 1988 central state plan is to reflect the reforms laid down by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in the proposed changeover from a rigid centrally planned national economy to one more flexible and capable of reacting to free-market forces.

The reforms were outlined in a law on state enterprises adopted by the Communist Party plenum in June.

The draft plan covers every aspect of the Soviet economy and sets priorities for economic development, allocates resources to industry and governs foreign economic contact.

The main aspect of the 1988 draft plan includes a 70 percent reduction in the number of quotas assigned to individual factories. The move is designed to give the managers of such firms greater flexibility in choosing what lines of manufactured goods can be profitable.

In the past a factory was given a specific quota to meet, such as 1 million bicycles. The quality of the goods was not taken into account and often factory output was very low in the first three weeks of the month and heavy in the last week in order to meet the plan.

Goods manufactured in the rush to meet the quota were often of extremely poor quality. Instead of such rigid quotas the 1988 plan simply sets goals for general economic growth.

However Mr. Vid said the 1988 plan had met some resistance from certain government ministries and enterprises that were afraid to compete in a less-controlled marketplace.

Instead of welcoming the free choice in partners some of the ministries and enterprises started demanding that the volume of state orders should be increased to the highest level possible.

SPORTS

Molitor Streaks to 32 Games

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CLEVELAND — Paul Molitor has hit in 32 straight games, the longest streak of the 1980s and the longest in the American League in 38 years. How he got there doesn't matter.

Molitor's third-inning home run was his only hit in the official at-bats in Milwaukee's 5-3 victory over Cleveland here Monday night. The streak broke a tie with Ken Landry, who in 1980 hit in 31 straight games for Minnesota.

Molitor dropped a perfect bat toward third base and easily beat the throw by pitcher Scott Bailes to first base.

Molitor had been walked by Bailes to start the game. Robin Yount singled him to second, and after Glen Braggs hit into a double play, Molitor scored when center fielder Joe Carter dropped Rob Deer's fly at the wall for a three-base error.

Juan Castillo led off the third with a single before Molitor dropped his bat toward third baseman Brock Jacoby. "I take a look down there every at-bat. Some third basemen completely take that away from you," Molitor said of the first hit of his streak. "Jacoby was about even with the bag. I figured if I could get Scotty to field the ball, that's a tough play for a left-hander." A forearm advanced Castillo, who scored on Braggs' sacrifice fly.

"I think he was going for the single rather than a sacrifice," said Cleveland's manager, Doc Edwards. "It was clean."

Molitor's streak is the longest in the major leagues since Pete Rose hit in 44 straight games for Cincinnati in 1977. It's the longest in the American League since Don DiMaggio hit in 34 straight for Boston in 1949; Joe DiMaggio set the



Houston's Glenn Davis, the second consecutive hit batsman in the sixth inning of Monday's game, was restrained from going after pitcher Rick Mahler by Atlanta catcher Ozzie Virgil.

major-league record with a 56-game hitting streak for the New York Yankees in 1941.

Twins 4, Mariners 2: In Minneapolis, Tom Brunansky hit a two-run homer to cap a three-run first, helping Minnesota complete a four-game sweep and improve to 42-18 at the Metrodome.

White Sox 2, Red Sox 1: In Chicago, Dave LaPoint pitched six hit through seven innings and Greg Walker and Ron Hestey drove in the runs that beat Boston. LaPoint is 2-0 since being acquired from St. Louis on July 30.

Royals 7, Rangers 6: In Arlington, Texas, Thad Bosley singled home Frank White from second base in the ninth, capping a two-run rally that sparked Kansas City past Texas.

Angels 6, Athletics 4: In Anaheim, California, rookie Devon White ended a 1-for-23 slump with the grand-slam home run in the seventh inning to rally California.

Storm, Faulty Technology Call Blind Sailor's Bluff

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Bermuda — Blind sailor Jim Dickson is a brave and remarkable man, but it's clear now his scheme to sail across the Atlantic alone is ill-timed and that he ought to reconsider.

Dickson was assisted into port for emergency repairs here Friday after electronic gear betrayed him 300 miles (486 kilometers) into his 2,800-mile journey from Portsmouth, Rhode Island, to Plymouth, England. The 41-year-old American wants to be the first blind person to make a solo trans-Atlantic crossing, and he may continue the journey late this week if repairs are complete and the weather cooperates.

Dickson claims he's after two things — to enjoy himself sailing and to demonstrate how independent handicapped people can be with the help of modern technology. So far he's managed neither, and the prognosis isn't good if he presses on.

His first 10 days at sea were the farthest thing from fun, Dickson admits, as he went from one bout of terror and anxiety to the next.

And if he demonstrated anything about equipment and independence, it's the capricious unreliability of modern technology under stress and his own reliance on others to get him through a crisis.

Dickson has been accepting congratulations for weathering a nasty storm and for navigating 350 miles to Bermuda after his satellite navigation system (SatNav) and automatic steering gave out four days into the voyage.

But the real story of how he got here after the electronics quit is one of muddling through with a lot of help from his friends.

Much of the time he was motoring, not sailing, as he was guided along a course by supporters on shore.

His 36-foot (11-meter) sloop Eye Opener is equipped with an Argos automatic tracking device, which radioed his position to satellites passing overhead. After the SatNav quit, he found out where he was by radio-telephoning supporters on shore who periodically dialed up the Argos information and advised Dickson which way to steer to get near Bermuda.

His radio advisers — particularly Paul Petronello of Tillson-Pearson Yachts, which built and rigged Eye Opener — also tracked tropical storm Arlene and told Dickson how and when to batten down in preparation for it.

When the storm's 50-knot winds abated, Petronello, who by then had flown to Bermuda, boarded a pilot boat that went 28 miles to sea to intercept Eye Opener.

In order for Dickson to motor into port to make repairs, he needed a guide to take him through reefs around the island.

Contending with 10-foot seas and 30-knot winds, Petronello took some risks. Conditions were too rough for a

direct boarding, and Dickson couldn't see to catch a line from the pilot boat, which Petronello might have swung across on.

In the end, Petronello climbed into a small inflatable raft that was drifted out behind the pilot boat on a 100-yard tether.

When the tiny raft came close enough in the turbulent seas, the pilot-boat skipper gunned his engine, the inflatable banged alongside Eye Opener and Petronello jumped in — a tricky and dangerous maneuver.

But Dickson insisted Saturday that "it wasn't a rescue — this was how we planned to deal with it, and we did."

One key problem that convinced Dickson to pull into Bermuda for repairs was the broken SatNav, which stopped giving audible signals to tell him where he was.

But in port, the man who fixed it said the problem was "operator error." Dickson had failed to dial the correct instructions into the equipment to get his audible signals, said electrician Mac McGrath.

If little of this sounds like an example of a handicapped person handling difficult physical, emotional and intellectual



Jim Dickson, greeted by his mother in Bermuda.

problems independently at sea, there's a good explanation.

As bright and bold as Dickson is, he imperiled himself and his mission by storming out to sea ill-prepared. When he left Rhode Island, he never had been on the ocean alone in a boat before, never had weathered a storm, never tested or worked on much of the equipment he relied on and had only about 250 hours practice time on the boat.

It's now fairly clear that he's capable of proving what he set out to prove and achieving what he set out to achieve, if he'd just given himself time to master his equipment. But he didn't.

As veteran single-handed ocean racer Francis Stokes put it: "Whenever your preparations for going to sea are poor, the sea worms its way in and finds the problems." That it did, and when things broke or went awry, Dickson wasn't experienced enough to deal with them and had to call for help.

Adaptability is the mark of a true seaman. For lack of experience, Dickson didn't have it.

His relative helplessness in the face of technical breakdowns and a moderately bad storm left him open to the criticisms that inevitably developed — most notably columnist William F. Buckley's assertion that the ocean was no place for a blind man to be, that Dickson should try something more suitable to his handicap, that it was a stunt.

Having sat with Dickson on his boat and watched him deftly scamper around the deck, having observed his quick grasp of matters nautical, I'm convinced that Buckley, who never met or even conversed with Dickson, is dead wrong.

With reasonable time and practice, sailing at the proper time of year, Dickson could take Eye Opener across the ocean with seamanship skill and grace, making his point so effectively that even Buckley would have to concede it.

But Dickson plunged in too fast.

If he chooses to continue this voyage, chances are he'll survive and could well make his destination. So many people are watching that the likelihood he'd be lost at sea is remote. He has a good boat that's proved its worth in hard weather.

But the season is wrong. Stormy weather is coming, and Dickson should know by now that he needs more experience if he's going to sail well in hard conditions.

Stokes, a key member of the team that advised Dickson on whether or not to go and who gave a grudging go-ahead three weeks ago, said that "in retrospect, Jim was putting too much faith in all these [electronic] systems. There was a lot of wishful thinking."

"But it's a great thing to cross an ocean. It was not my business to stand in his way."

Dickson should indeed cross his ocean, but should stand in his own way until he's ready to do it right. That would be next year, and no sooner.

6 at Pan American Games Test Positive for Banned Substances

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — Six athletes from five countries, including a U.S. silver medalist, have tested positive for banned substances during the Pan American Games, the president of the Pan American Sports Organization said late Monday.

Bill Green, who won the silver in the hammer throw, and two other medal winners will be stripped of their prizes. The others are Bernardo Ocaño de Vesezuela, who won a team silver and an individual bronze in pistol shooting, and Orlando Vasquez-Mendoza, a Nicaraguan weight lifter whose three

positive results were announced Monday — out of approximately 400 completed tests so far — might be only the first for these games.

Each of the six athletes will be sanctioned by the international federation that governs his sport. In track and field, the sanction is a lifetime suspension, which can be appealed after 18 months.

Green, the sixth-place finisher at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, was found to have used testosterone, an anabolic steroid commonly used for muscle development.

Ocaño was said to have used

Propranolol, a drug commonly prescribed to slow the heart rate in patients with high blood pressure; a shooter uses it to steady his trigger finger.

Lifter Vasquez-Mendoza, who competed in the 115-pound (52-kilogram) class, was found to have used a diuretic to help him lose weight to compete in a lighter class.

Javier Jimenez, a weight lifter from Colombia, tested positive for using an anabolic steroid, as was Pedro Torres, a lifter from Venezuela in the 181-pound class. Elmes Bollinas, a basketball player for the U.S. Virgin Islands, tested positive for using phenylpropanolamine, a stimulant.

The procedure that produced these results included an initial test of the athlete's urine, followed by a second test if the first was positive. If the second test is consistent with the first, in accordance with PASO procedures, an announcement is made. "When we give it out," Rana said, "everyone is in agreement."

There was no agreement, however, on the precise manner in which the tests were conducted. Rana's insistence that every individual medal winner and others at random are tested came in conflict with the explanation of the chief of the PASO medical commission.

Dr. Eduardo Henrique DeRose said that the games medical staff had intended to test about 1,000 athletes — most medal winners and the rest at random. The combination in any given sport was determined by individual arrangements with the federations that govern each sport. DeRose made that point at a news conference last week, and he reiterated it Monday.

That procedure was confirmed by a senior member of the games' organizing committee. But in announcing the names of the drug users, Rana said that the medical commission "had the obligation of taking the samples of all who won medals."

"Whoever wins," he added, "has to have a test."

Rana said that the vacated medals would be given to the athletes who finished behind those who won them — but only if they had undergone a drug test. It was not immediately clear whether those who finished behind the drug users had been tested.



Bill Green, hammer thrower.

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SCOREBOARD

Football

CFL Leaders

TEAM	OFFENSE	DEFENSE
Edmonton	299	749
Hamilton	270	841
Winnipeg	270	791
Calgary	269	775
Winnipeg	258	841
Edmonton	254	817
Calgary	244	817
British Columbia	244	817

TEAM	DEFENSE
Edmonton	749
Hamilton	841
Winnipeg	791
Calgary	775
Winnipeg	841
Edmonton	817
Calgary	817
British Columbia	817

TEAM	INDIVIDUAL
Edmonton	141
Hamilton	137
Winnipeg	137
Calgary	137
Winnipeg	137
Edmonton	137
Calgary	137
British Columbia	137

TEAM	INDIVIDUAL
Edmonton	141
Hamilton	137
Winnipeg	137
Calgary	137
Winnipeg	137
Edmonton	137
Calgary	137
British Columbia	137

TEAM	INDIVIDUAL
Edmonton	141
Hamilton	137
Winnipeg	137
Calgary	137
Winnipeg	137
Edmonton	137
Calgary	137
British Columbia	137

TEAM	INDIVIDUAL
Edmonton	141
Hamilton	137
Winnipeg	137
Calgary	137
Winnipeg	137
Edmonton	137
Calgary	137
British Columbia	137

TEAM	INDIVIDUAL
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Hamilton	137
Winnipeg	137
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Edmonton	137
Calgary	137
British Columbia	137

TEAM	INDIVIDUAL
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Hamilton	137
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British Columbia	137

TEAM	INDIVIDUAL
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British Columbia	137

TEAM	INDIVIDUAL
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British Columbia	137

TEAM	INDIVIDUAL
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Calgary	137
British Columbia	137

TEAM	INDIVIDUAL
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British Columbia	137

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British Columbia	137

TEAM	INDIVIDUAL
Edmonton	141
Hamilton	137
Winnipeg	137
Calgary	137
Winnipeg	137
Edmonton	137
Calgary	137
British Columbia	137

TEAM	INDIVIDUAL
Edmonton	141
Hamilton	137
Winnipeg	137
Calgary	137
Winnipeg	137
Edmonton	137
Calgary	137
British Columbia	137

Baseball

Monday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
ALBANY, N.Y. — Albany 10, New York 0.	ATLANTA — Atlanta 10, Philadelphia 0.
BALTIMORE — Baltimore 10, Toronto 0.	BOSTON — Boston 10, Los Angeles 0.
CHICAGO — Chicago 10, Cleveland 0.	BRUCCINATI — Bruccinati 10, Houston 0.
CLEVELAND — Cleveland 10, Detroit 0.	CALIFORNIA — California 10, San Francisco 0.
Detroit — Detroit 10, Kansas City 0.	CHICAGO — Chicago 10, St. Louis 0.
KANSAS CITY — Kansas City 10, Minnesota 0.	CINCINNATI — Cincinnati 10, Pittsburgh 0.
MINNESOTA — Minnesota 10, Milwaukee 0.	CLEVELAND — Cleveland 10, New York 0.
MILWAUKEE — Milwaukee 10, St. Paul 0.	DALLAS — Dallas 10, Texas 0.
ST. LOUIS — St. Louis 10, Houston 0.	DENVER — Denver 10, Colorado 0.
ST. PAUL — St. Paul 10, Kansas City 0.	HOUSTON — Houston 10, Cincinnati 0.
TORONTO — Toronto 10, Baltimore 0.	KANSAS CITY — Kansas City 10, Milwaukee 0.
NEW YORK — New York 10, Albany 0.	LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles 10, Boston 0.
PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia 10, Atlanta 0.	LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles 10, Boston 0.
PITTSBURGH — Pittsburgh 10, Bruccinati 0.	LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles 10, Boston 0.
ST. LOUIS — St. Louis 10, Chicago 0.	LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles 10, Boston 0.
ST. PAUL — St. Paul 10, Milwaukee 0.	LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles 10, Boston 0.
TEXAS — Texas 10, Dallas 0.	LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles 10, Boston 0.
NEW YORK — New York 10, Albany 0.	LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles 10, Boston 0.
PHILADELPHIA — Philadelphia 10, Atlanta 0.	LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles 10, Boston 0.
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East Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Toronto	76	49	.553
Detroit	68	47	.591
New York	67	51	.568
Milwaukee	63	56	.525
Minneapolis	56	62	.478
Boston	53	65	.449

BASEBALL	
American League	
CALIFORNIA—Pleasant Dornett Miller, catcher, on the 15-day disabled list. Purchased the contract of Jack Fimple, catcher, from Edmonton of the Pacific Coast League.	

OBSERVER

A Nut Is a Nut Is a Nut

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — What the United States needs is a polite word meaning "right-wing nut." At present, you cannot call a right-wing nut "a right-wing nut" at least not in respectable journals.

To do so would be — in the jawbusting, puffing, lingo Americans speak nowadays — judgmental, pejorative and tendentious. Why this should make it so I don't know, since almost all political language is judgmental, tendentious and either pejorative or trite.

The truth probably is that calling them "right-wing nuts" would hurt their feelings, and editors, who make the rules about things like this, tremble at the thought of being deluged by pained letters from right-wing nuts.

Whatever the reason, the term is verboten, and I regret having to use it here and pray right-wing nuts will understand and spare me their terrible letters.

At present, they are called "conservatives." These days, who isn't? Whatever conservatism may once have been, it has now been authoritatively redefined by Ronald Reagan. Are you faintly about political philosophy? Want to argue that Reaganism is actually a way-out-West form of populist radicalism? Don't strain your arguing glands. If Reagan can carry 49 states by calling it "conservatism," you'd be arguing with the famous 800-pound gorilla.

Conservatism is now whatever Ronald Reagan says it is. So what about people so far to the right of Reagan that they have onsets of paranoia in which they believe the president is either betraying conservatism, or is about to?

At present, the editorially approved term for these people is "conservatives." So we get incomprehensible stories out of Washington about "conservatives" funding White House hostility to their causes.

This makes no sense. Since the president defines "conservatism," it is logically impossible for those in disagreement with his definition to be "conservatives."

Aware of this problem, some of our more sensitive expatriates of politics try solving it by referring to

these White House critics as "the right." This doesn't work, either. Ronald Reagan has been the unabashed voice of "the right" since becoming a power in Republican politics.

The president would surely scoff at suggestions that he has somehow become a centrist, a middle-of-the-roader or a devotee of General Eisenhower's "moderate Republicanism." When applied to Republicanism, "moderate" is probably a cuss word in the president's lexicon.

If Ronald Reagan represents "the right," then the crowd to his right might sensibly be called "the far right." Sense isn't good enough here, though. The word "far" bothers too many people when applied to politics.

"Far" contains more than just a sly suggestion that we are talking about crackpots, screwballs and, yes, nuts. People who are "far out." You always find a few far-out people in politics. They are either on "the far left" or "the far right."

Most of the far right probably would rather be called "right-wing nuts" than "the far right," and for obvious reasons. Right-wing nuts get elected all over the United States. You can see two or three almost every evening on the TV news.

Even worse than "the far right" would be "right-wing extremists." Americans hate "extremists" of all varieties. "Left-wing extremists," "right-wing extremists," "moderate extremists" — Americans make no distinction. "Extremists" are despicable.

Which leaves the "right-wing nut" problem still unsolved. As Senate leader in the 1950s, Lyndon B. Johnson had a similar nomenclature problem with the "far-out" Democrats who constantly attacked him for betraying the cause of liberalism.

The heated passion with which they abused him for not pushing their programs to inevitable defeat in Congress gave Johnson the idea for a name, and he called them "the reds." I'd suggest it now as a nice synonym for "right-wing nuts," but the word "red" might send them right off the scope.

New York Times Service

Carrie Fisher: Back From Life's Edge

By Michael Gross
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Carrie Fisher prowled her room at the Ritz-Carlton. She sipped a 7 Up, curled up briefly on the couch, bounced into the bathroom to fuss with her hair for the fourth time in 10 minutes and then returned, sipping a glass of milk.

Throughout, the 30-year-old actress kept up a monologue on the trials of her career as an author. Her first novel, "Postcards From the Edge" (Simon & Schuster), has just been published. It is a series of vignettes, at once harrowing and hilarious, describing an obsessive young movie star's recovery from drug addiction.

Two years ago, Fisher — whose films include "Shampoo," which began her career at age 16; the "Star Wars" series, and "Hannah and Her Sisters" — was in a drug rehabilitation clinic. She had taken an overdose of prescription drugs. Drugs, both legal and illegal, had fueled her 12-year tear down celebrity's fast lane.

On a phone-in show a caller had compared her to Oliver North, asserting that both were cashing in on illegal activities. "Mc and Ollie North!" she exclaimed. "Usually, it's me and Debbie and Eddie and Belushi and Paul."

That's Debbie Reynolds, Fisher's mother; Eddie Fisher, her father, a recovered drug abuser himself, who left home when she was a child; John Belushi, the comic actor, who drowned alongside Fisher on "Saturday Night Live" and in the film "The Blues Brothers" before dying of a drug overdose; and Paul Simon, the singer who was Fisher's companion for nine months.

With a background like that ("The norm was nuts," she said), it is not surprising that in Fisher's book the main character is described as "more of a personality than a person." She also created a secondary character who leaves a drug rehabilitation clinic with the idea for a movie called "Rehab!"

Fisher came away from the drug clinic with the raw material for "Postcards From the Edge." She had written "pretentious poetry" as a teen-ager, she said, and had always been quick with one-liners. So when she was asked by a publisher to write a funny non-fiction book, it quickly evolved into something else.

"The tone of those books is snide, as if you're above what you're writing about," she said. She thought of writing a how-to book on celebrity memoirs and calling it "Money Dearest." "But it made fun of



Carrie Fisher (above) with Warren Beatty after release of "Shampoo," and, at right, novelist Fisher today.

staff I didn't want to make fun of." Then she read a Dorothy Parker story about an alcoholic's disintegration and realized she could write something similar about drug abuse. "It was an extreme situation I made funny to myself going through it. That's when I need humor when there's nothing funny. I was in the worst place I could be and not be dead."

Fisher ended up as a sort of Betty Ford for the "Star Wars" generation. She made the decision to write about her experience in the clinic because, she said, she was unwilling to write about Debbie and Eddie and Belushi and Paul. "I'm too young. My memory isn't good enough. I don't know if I have insight into other people. Books on star parents tend to make the child a victim. I don't want to write a book like that. I don't want to embarrass myself. I know. So what do you write about?"

A character in the novel describes herself as "too old to be in the Beat Pack and too young for my own exercise tape." Fisher, 30, considers herself "a part of whichever generation claims me. I'm just like other

people, only more so. You live faster. You get there sooner. It was as good as it could get when I was born. I was wide-wired at 20. I had unlimited access, money, fame and acceptance. I was accepted by my heroes before I could imagine what I'd say if I met them.

"How could I have felt I'd worked hard enough to achieve that? Something was missing. Something was off. I was never comfortable. Maybe that's what drugs did for me. Why drugs? They were there. I wanted to be accepted by people who did drugs. I thought I was too excited. I had this energy. Call it manic. Drugs put me where I perceived everyone else to be. They made me relax."

She laughed. "They made me comatose. Eventually, they eroded whatever coping skill I had. I let the drugs do the walking. The scariest thing Belushi ever said to me was, 'You're like me. And then he died.'"

What they had in common was a fascination with "the allure of the flame," she said. "No matter how bad you've been burned, it's not enough. There's a romance to drugs, but if you look romance up in the

dictionary, it says 'not founded in reality.'"

Nowadays, Fisher says she is founded in the reality of sobriety and of a new life as an author.

To celebrate that new career, Joni Evans, president of the trade division of Simon & Schuster, gave a party for Fisher in her Olympic Tower apartment, where Fisher mixed, a little uneasily, with publishing executives and such guests as Chris Sarandon, the actor; Mike Nichols, the director, who plans to film Fisher's screenplay for "Postcards From the Edge," and Paul Simon's brother, Eddie.

Another Eddie was there: Fisher's father. It was his 59th birthday, and despite her nervousness about book promotions and the party, Fisher had remembered to buy him a present: a washed-dick jacket and pants, which she gave him when he arrived.

Eddie Fisher disappeared for a moment and came back wearing his new clothes. "The legs are too long," his daughter said. "He's still growing." Like father, like daughter.

PEOPLE

Carbo's '33 Duesenberg To Be Sold for Museum

Greta Garbo's 1933 Duesenberg can be driven away by a buyer willing to plunk down \$2 million at an auction to benefit a museum in New York. The auction also will feature the auto for the movie "Chitty Chitty Bang Bang," auctioned by the New York City Public Library. The Duesenberg is owned by the Hyde Collection museum in Glens Falls, New York. The car will be auctioned off at an amusement park in Connecticut. The car, custom-made for Garbo in Paris, recently was refurbished for \$125,000. The auctioneer Dean Kruse said, "The Duesenberg is rumored to have eight hidden compartments where the Hollywood starlet stashed her gems. It also is equipped with a drop-down makeup case with drop-down mirrors. Wood purchased the car in 1972 for \$50,000. 'It gets terrible car mileage,'" said the Chitty Chitty Bang Bang car, constructed in 1966-68, has a boat-like back. "It doesn't fly and doesn't float, but it is still fully functional," a museum spokesman said.

"These jazz guys can be pretty loose, not showing up was going to be a bit too far." That's what one Wolf Trap Farm Park official said about the pianist Oscar Peterson not showing up for his Sunday night performance at the performing arts center in suburban Washington. It was a double blow to jazz fans since the singer Ella Fitzgerald had been forced to cancel earlier because of a foot infection. Carnegie McKee had rushed to Wolf Trap to substitute for Fitzgerald. After McKee performed, an announcer explained with obvious irritation in his voice that the audience of 4,000 could have their money back since Peterson had not shown up.

Ross Stoffer, Italy's sex-star politician, is finding it hard to get work after hitting the headlines with her election to parliament in June, the newspaper La Repubblica said. La Repubblica said she had boomeranged on the post-star and nightclub after nightclub had canceled shows because they did not want the publicity. "That's the price of popularity," La Repubblica said. "She's wanted to make a porno star a deputy but Italy is stopping a deputy from being a porno star."

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LOSE WEIGHT, GIVE UP SMOKING
• Dr. David L. Smith, M.D., is a very successful physician who has helped thousands of people lose weight and quit smoking. Dr. Smith is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Society of Clinical Nutrition, and the American Society of Anti-Smoking Physicians. He has written several books on weight loss and smoking cessation. He is also a frequent speaker at seminars and conferences. He can help you lose weight and quit smoking. He can help you live a healthier, happier life. He can help you achieve your dreams. He can help you become the person you always wanted to be. He can help you live a life of freedom and joy. He can help you live a life of peace and harmony. He can help you live a life of love and compassion. He can help you live a life of purpose and meaning. He can help you live a life of fulfillment and satisfaction. He can help you live a life of happiness and contentment. He can help you live a life of joy and peace. 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